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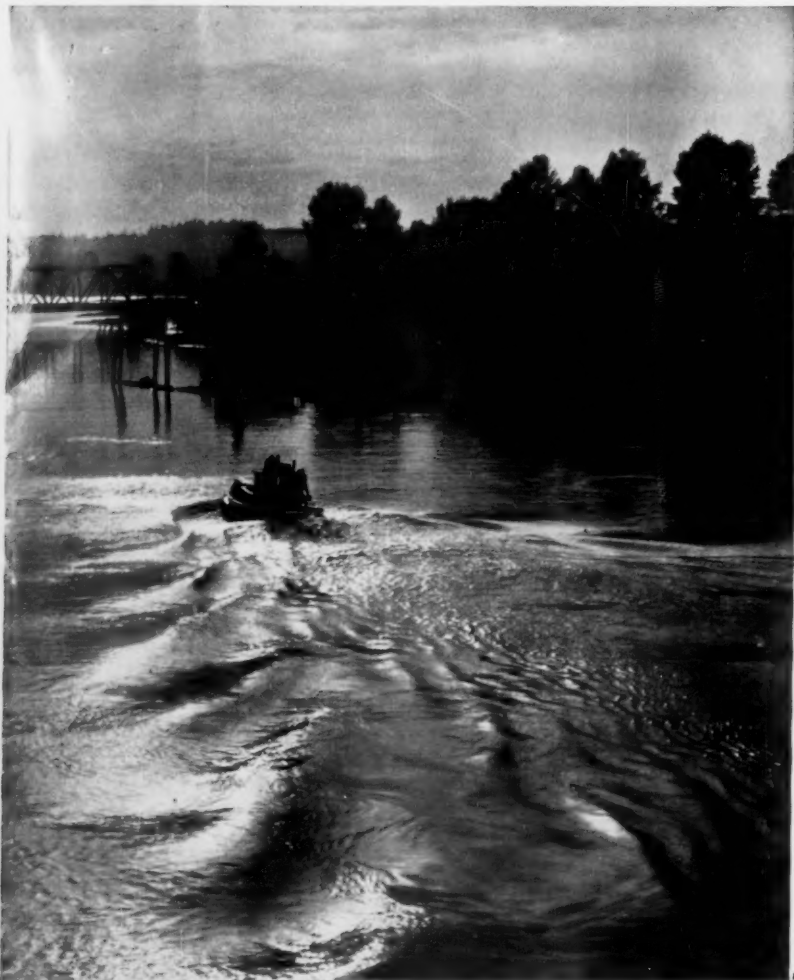
THE OFFICIAL FEDERAL JOURNAL of the ASSOCIATED PHARMACEUTICAL ORGANISATIONS of AUSTRALIA

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF NEW ZEALAND

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April 30, 1955

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## OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

### PHARMACY BOARD OF VICTORIA

#### EXAMINATION COMMENCING DATES 1955.

**Preliminary Examination.**—May 11; November 16.

**Intermediate Examination.**—June 8 (Botany). November 7.

**Final Examination.**—May 25; August 29; November 15.

Entries for the Preliminary and Intermediate Examinations close fourteen days, and for the Final Examination twenty-one days, before the date of commencement of the Examination.

Full details obtainable from the office of the Board.

360 Swanston Street,  
Melbourne.

F. C. KENT, Registrar.

### PHARMACY BOARD OF NEW SOUTH WALES

#### PHARMACY QUALIFYING EXAMINATION

The next Qualifying Examination will commence at the University of Sydney on Thursday, July 28, 1955.

#### Time Table

Pharmaceutics I . . . .	Thursday, July 28, Morning.
Pharmaceutical Arithmetic . . . .	Thursday, July 28, Afternoon.
Pharmaceutics II . . . .	Friday, July 29, Morning.
Prescription Reading and Posology . . . .	Friday, July 29, Afternoon.

Practical work commences on Tuesday, August 2, in the University Laboratories.

Entry forms are available from the Board only. Fee for part or whole of the examination is £3/3/-.

Applications close with the last post on June 30, 1955. Watch this column for further announcements.

P. E. COSGRAVE,  
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Winchcombe House,  
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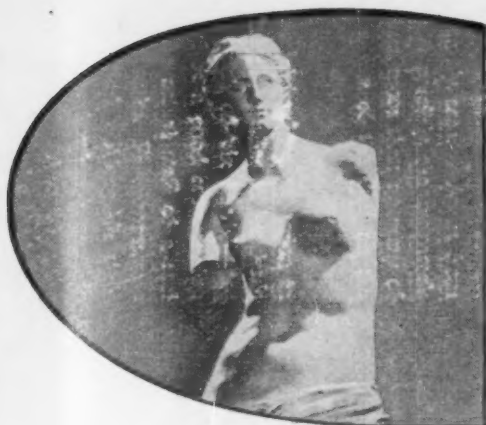
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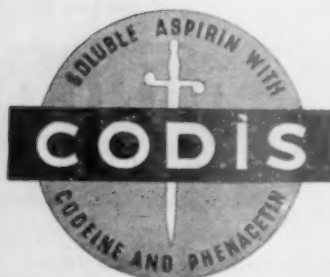
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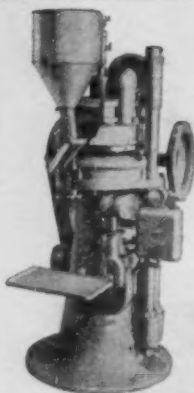
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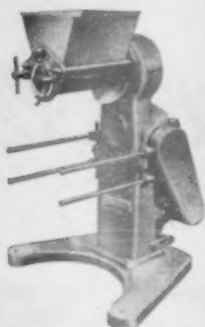
# MANESTY TABLET MAKING MACHINERY

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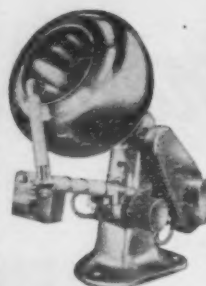
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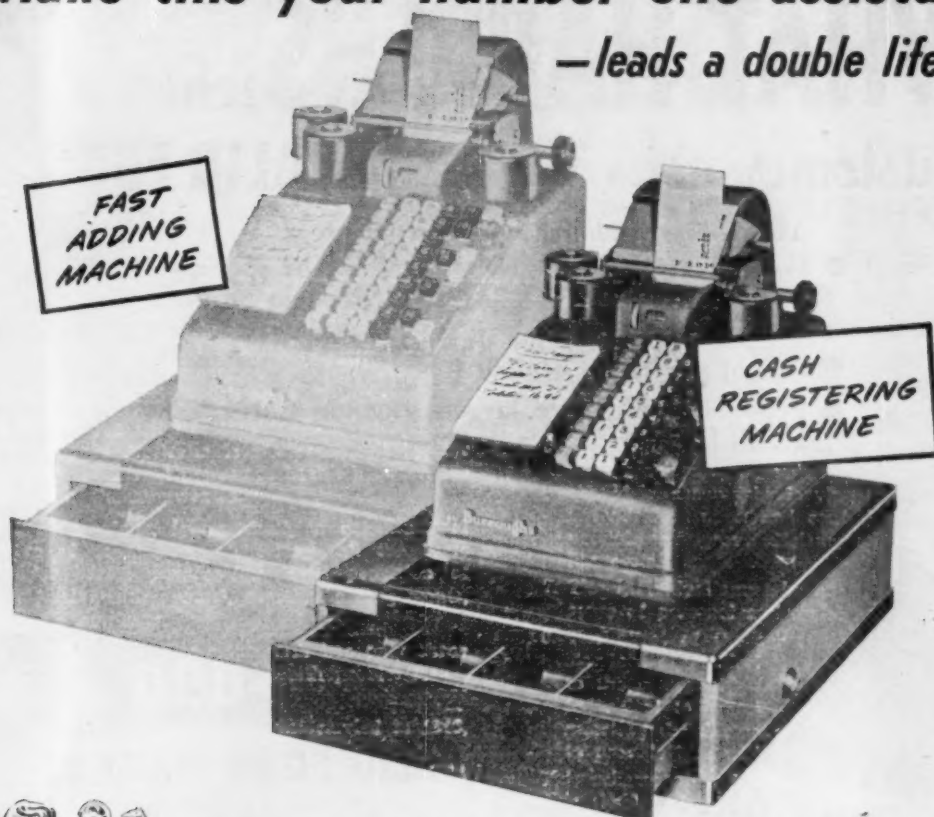
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### **FORMULA**

In 100 grams  
Protein . . . . . 31 grams  
Carbohydrate . . . . . 84.5 "  
Fat . . . . . 3.5 "  
Natural vitamins supplemented  
by adding to each 100 grams :  
Thiamine . . . . . 0.5 mgm.  
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Niacinamide . . . . . 5.0 "  
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PACKED IN 14 OZ. VACUUM SEALED JARS.

'PROLAC' is essentially a high protein food designed to provide full protein requirements where assured amounts are necessary at a cost within the reach of everyone. Particular for—

- INVALIDS & ELDERLY PEOPLE
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PRO3



# Editorial

New Series: Vol. 36—No. 424

Old Series: Vol. LXX—No. 832

April 30, 1955

## Health Services in Australia

A Guest Editorial by The Right Hon. Sir Earle Page, G.C.M.G., C.H., M.P.,  
Commonwealth Minister for Health.

THE question of individual and National Health and the treatment necessary to preserve health are subjects of tremendous interest to everyone.

However, the provision of a comprehensive National Health service in Australia is made difficult by the division of constitutional powers of health between the States and the Commonwealth.

Health, as a whole, is essentially a constitutional prerogative of the States. Therefore all the basic facilities for health purposes, such as provision of hospitals, local health control, sanitary arrangements, etc., are State functions.

Constitutionally, the Commonwealth has only three powers, enabling it to deal with health problems:—

1st. Quarantine.

2nd. The constitutional amendment carried in 1946, which reads:—

"The provision of maternity allowances, child endowment, pharmaceutical, sickness and hospital benefits, medical and dental services (but not so as to authorise any form of civil conscription)."

3rd. Its power of appropriation under Section 96 of the Constitution.

Despite these limitations, the Commonwealth Government has devised a comprehensive National Health programme which is now actively working very successfully.

This scheme aims to build up the morale and independence of the Australian people at the same time as it provides a programme to ensure a very vigorous and healthy population.

Governmental assistance in a planned programme demands that any permanent scheme must contain certain elements to ensure an effective and economical service for the nation as a whole. Briefly these elements are:—

1. The actual costs must be within the financial capacity of the individual and of the nation.
2. The Government must have the means of some control over these costs.
3. The plan must have the inherent means for automatic checks and control of costs.
4. Existing facilities, agencies and proved methods should be used to the greatest practicable extent.

5. The plan must be on a permanent basis, and must be organised to permit future development and extension of its machinery to handle any new problems which may arise.

6. The willing co-operation of doctors, chemists, hospital managements, voluntary organisations, etc., should be secured by leaving to them as much of the administration and control of the scheme as possible to improve efficiency and minimise operating costs.

7. The individual must be encouraged to retain his sense of personal and social responsibility.

8. The effect of the scheme must be to raise the standard of medical care and treatment available to the community in general, and to enable the individual to exercise his liberty of choice when selecting the doctor, chemist or hospital which is to provide him with this care and treatment.

This scheme aims first at preventing sickness; curtailing the length of sickness if it is not preventable; to encourage research into the causes of sickness; to eradicate sources of infection; to subsidise hospital and medical insurance to assist individuals so that they may be able to pay their medical and hospital bills. This encourages earlier diagnosis and treatment. All of these assist hospital finances by lessening the number of patients going into hospital and shortening the period of stay of those needing hospitalisation.

Federal activities, based on these three limited powers, include:—

1. The National Health and Medical Research Council which deals with research. Grants for this purpose have been increased from £50,000 to £150,000 in the last four years.

2. Next, the Commonwealth gives substantial assistance in connection with the arrival of the baby by means of the maternity bonus at the following rates:—

1st Child	£15 0 0
2nd Child	£10 0 0
3rd Child	£16 0 0
4th and all subsequent Children	£17 10 0
	each child.

If insured at the lowest rates, the mother will also receive £12/12/- towards hospital and £7/10/- towards medical care. Child endowment is paid—6/- for the first child, 10/- for the second and subsequent children—to help maintain their nutrition.

3. The constitutions of children are built up by the provision of free milk to school children under 13 years

of age throughout Australia, so that their resistance to disease is strengthened.

4. Very sick people are assured of being able to secure the potent antibiotic medicines and costly drugs that have been discovered during the last few years by making them free on the prescription of a doctor, as are practically all serums for prophylaxis.

5. To ensure the health of the aged, the infirm and the poor, a free Pensioner Medical Service has been developed to supply free medicines and medical treatment.

6. The eradication of tuberculosis has been attacked on a nation-wide scale by encouraging people who suspect themselves of being infected to report through the provision of the most generous tuberculosis allowances in the world; by free X-ray, and by the building of tuberculosis hospitals to enable the segregation of the tuberculous from all other patients.

Extraordinary results have been achieved, as shown by the fact that within the first four years the number of deaths attributable to tuberculosis was halved. Also the number of persons receiving allowances, a figure which rose sharply at the commencement of the scheme, is now decreasing as patients are responding to modern treatment and returning to useful occupations and full-time employment in the community.

In 1930 tuberculosis accounted for 1104 out of each 10,000 deaths in Australia, but in 1953 the figure was 128.

7. Commonwealth subsidy to a system of voluntary insurance enables the community to meet the unpredictable costs of medical and hospital services which average the individual cost through insurance. The cost of this insurance is brought within the reach of everyone's means by generous Commonwealth subsidies.

The constitutional amendment quoted makes it clear that no compulsory powers are given to the Federal Government on health. Everything must be done by co-operation.

The Commonwealth Government has succeeded in establishing a partnership—unique in the world—of all Australian agencies dealing with health. The principle of the Government's national scheme is to build up a partnership of mutual aid supported and stimulated by Government aid. Such a nation-wide partnership has been built up of government—of the community at large—of the individual—and of all the providers of medical and therapeutic organisations that have specialised in providing for the sick.

The social and psychological factors so built up enable individual financial risks, like costs of sudden, serious, catastrophic illness, to be averaged on a community basis. This system of averaging, by the use of insurance, amounts to payments for these costs on a time payment plan. Its success is assured by the fact that over the whole nation the proportion of illness is constant, even though the sickness of the individual is spasmodic.

This partnership control permits legal powers to be delegated to professional and insurance organisations to enable them to police, discipline and control abuse of the scheme. This system of control has proved so effective that the growth of the Commonwealth Health Scheme has been phenomenal.

In 1948-49 total expenditure by the Commonwealth and its associated Health activities towards relieving sick people of medical and hospital costs, etc., was £6,500,000. In 1954-55, judging from the first half year, the expenditure on these aids to the cost of individual

sickness in the community will be £40,730,000, or six times as much.

Hospital Benefits will have increased to	£13,000,000
Medical Benefits . . . . .	£8,000,000
Pharmaceutical . . . . .	£9,400,000
Pensioner free Medicine and medical Service . . . . .	£4,000,000
Tuberculosis eradication and allowances	£4,000,000
Free Milk . . . . .	£2,300,000

These figures mean, in fact, that the burden of £40 million a year has been lifted from the individual sick people of Australia, and is being carried by the community and the taxpayer at large.

The foregoing briefly outlines the assistance available to individuals in meeting the unavoidable costs of sickness. However, a national health scheme covers a far wider field.

The Government must be assured not only of the quality of the drugs for which it is paying large sums of public money, but also must be assured that the drugs provided to safeguard and restore health are capable of achieving the purposes for which they are prescribed. After consultation with the States and the health organisations concerned, therefore, the Commonwealth passed the Therapeutic Substances Act to ensure that drugs which are imported, subject to interstate trade or supplies to the Commonwealth or to persons under the National Health Act comply:—

(1) With specified requirements of packaging and labelling.

(2) With appropriate standards of purity.

It is hoped that the States will introduce complementary legislation with respect to the manufacture of drugs and their intrastate distribution. This will involve some amendments to parts of their existing legislation.

An expert committee is to be established to advise on suitable standards not yet included in the British and other recognised Pharmacopoeia and on related matters incidental to such standards.

Complementary to this National Programme, the Commonwealth is assisting, by way of money grants, a number of voluntary activities and organisations operating community health services, such as:—

**The Flying Doctor Service of Australia.** Its activities provide a wonderful service to those people who live in isolated areas, but are now able to obtain medical assistance promptly and efficiently. This service is unique in the world.

**The Blood Transfusion Service,** operated by the Australian Red Cross, which is performing a vital role in our medical services.

**The Lady Gowrie Child Centres,** which were established as a pattern for the care of children of pre-school age, and has been widely followed by the States.

**The National Fitness Campaign,** whereby finance is provided to the various States for the purpose of organisation and to six Universities to establish lectureships in physical education.

Under an agreement with the University of Sydney, the Commonwealth has established a School of Public

Health and Tropical Medicine at the University for the training of graduates and students in the subjects of public health and tropical medicine. The work of the School includes both teaching and investigation in the Commonwealth and adjacent territories. In 1948 an Industrial Medicine Unit and an Institute of Child Health were established at the School.

Fifteen Health Laboratories are maintained at strategic points throughout the Commonwealth, and the availability of their services is invaluable to the general medical practitioners in those areas.

Among other activities are the Commonwealth Serum Laboratories and the Commonwealth X-Ray and Radium Laboratory. The work being done by those organisations conforms to a pattern for the plan developed by the Commonwealth Government in the field of public health. Everyone is free to carry out efficiently his

own function, the doctor, the patient, the hospital and its staff, the chemist, and the medical research worker. Individuality is preserved, and the citizen is achieving better health, longer life, and an easier mind about the expense of possible sickness. The nation is benefiting by more efficient production, greater national income and greater social stability.

The building up of the factors required in the organising of a planned national health programme has taken time, but much has been accomplished, and greater benefits will accrue to the nation as the programme is developed more fully. The essential elements to success have been preserved, and the machinery exists for making available to everyone the services of the most modern medical practices—not only those of today, but those developing from the further advances that will undoubtedly be made in the future.

## THE MONTH

### News of Pharmaceutical Events at Home and Abroad

#### *Quotation for the Month*

*The only way in which one human being can properly attempt to influence another is by encouraging him to think for himself, instead of endeavouring to instil ready-made opinions into his head.*

—Sir Leslie Stephen.

#### *Worth Remembering*

Late one recent evening the chemist at a well-known chemist shop received a phone call from a customer who wanted him to deliver some medicine for her child who was running a fever. It was a cold, windy night, and his delivery boy had gone, but the chemist said he'd be glad to deliver the supplies himself on his way home.

Next day, when Mrs. J. dropped in at the shop, she thanked him again for the trouble he had taken to help her.

"You know, Mrs. J.," said the chemist, "I was going over our charge accounts this morning, and I noticed that you don't buy your toothpaste, toilet articles and similar items at my pharmacy. Would you mind telling me where you buy them?"

"Why, I pick them up wherever I happen to be," she said, hesitantly.

"Well, I'd just like you to know that I am always eager to be of service to you at all hours when you need help in the way of medicine and supplies for the

sick. But we also sell toothpaste, cold cream and first aid supplies—at prices no higher than you can get them elsewhere—and it's the sale of items like these that enables chemist shops to be open evenings for your convenience."

The lady was silent for a moment. "I didn't realise it," she said. "All women should know that."

#### *March Journals Wanted*

Due to short printing of our March issue, the Journal is without spare copies.

As some chemists may not wish to hold their Journals permanently for binding, it would be appreciated if, after they have read the March issue, they would send their copies back to the Journal office, addressed—

The Manager,  
"The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy,"  
24-26 St. Francis Street,  
MELBOURNE, C.I.

If the name and address of the sender is shown on a slip of paper inside the front cover, return postage (4½d.) will be refunded.



## **International Pharmaceutical Federation Commemorative Postage Mark**

A special commemorative postmark has been authorised for the 16th General Assembly of the International Pharmaceutical Federation.

Stamp collectors can have a specimen of the postmark by sending an addressed envelope and an international reply-paid coupon to the Secretary of the Federation's Organising Committee at 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1.

The Congress, which is being organised by the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, will be held in London, from September 19 to 23, 1955.

## **Diploma Course in Pharmacy for New Zealand?**

Pharmaceutical authorities in New Zealand have been striving for a number of years for a higher standard of pharmaceutical education in the Dominion, but to date have not met with any great degree of success.

It is interesting, therefore, to read that recently support was given by the Auckland University College Council for the establishment of a course for a diploma in pharmacy.

It will be recalled that a Committee of the New Zealand University Senate had recommended establishing a course at the University of Otago.

According to a press announcement by the Auckland "Herald" the Council will ask that for the first five years the course be of two years only — one year of medical intermediate at any college and a second professional year in the proposed department at Dunedin. This is to guard against undue interruption to the supply of pharmacists.

It is, however, stated that the Senate plan is for a three-year course.

## **Sale of Amphetamine**

Much publicity has been given in the Press recently to the sale of amphetamine preparations.

Although some of the statements are probably much exaggerated there is evidence from many reports that addiction to this product is growing and that prolonged or excessive use of it can be very damaging.

In New South Wales the futility of placing under prescription control tablets below a certain weight has been realised and remedial action decided upon.

In other States there is a prohibition on the sale of preparations of amphetamine other than in inhalers which contain the substance in inert insoluble material.

The newspapers in this instance have probably done a very considerable disservice to the public by giving such emphasis to the use of the drug and suggesting it as a stimulant to examinees and others working under strain for long periods.

It is of very great importance that chemists should carry out scrupulously the requirements of the law where there are restrictions in relation to this and other drugs.

In the New South Wales Legislative Assembly on March 23, Mr. Askin asked the Minister for Health if he had sent Press references stressing the pernicious effect of Dexedrine on teen-agers. In reply Mr. O'Sullivan stated he had not seen the report, but would refer it to the Poisons Advisory Committee.

## **CONTROL OF DANGEROUS DRUGS**

Both the report of the Permanent Central Opium Board and the estimates of the Drug Supervisory Body for Narcotic Drugs (see p. 141) indicate that the licit use of narcotic drugs, with the exception of morphine and diamorphine, is increasing, but the increase is not regarded as "alarming." As the Supervisory Body points out, the upward trend is doubtless the result of a number of causes, including the increasing use of narcotic drugs in the palliative treatment of cancer, the progress of social and general medicine in undeveloped countries, the extension of existing social security systems, the discovery of new analgesics, and the increase in world population.

The continuing reduction in the consumption of diamorphine is ascribed to the efforts of national authorities to discourage the use of that "highly dangerous" drug. The extent of the reduction may be gauged from the fact that estimated requirements for 1955 are only 20 per cent. of those for 1949. The decline is likely to continue in view of the growing number of countries that have indicated their intention of adopting a policy on diamorphine which has the support of the World Health Organisation, and since July, 1954, the United Nations Economic and Social Council, of not manufacturing or importing the drug. In the consumption of diamorphine per head of the population in the various countries, Great Britain ranks fourth highest, those above her being Norway, Denmark and Australia (in descending order). An exception to the general trend is provided by Finland, where an increase is reported (after a steady drop since 1948), but that country proposed to cease using the compound once its stocks are exhausted. World production began to rise during the year reviewed by the Board, and it appears that the increase was distributed between the United Kingdom and Hungary.

The main purpose of narcotic control is to prevent illicitly-produced substances from being diverted into illicit channels. Although the Central Opium Board is hampered in its work by the failure of some countries to submit returns, 91 per cent. of the statistics requested in 1953 were in fact received, and the figures for estimates submitted to the Drug Supervisory Body received by November 4, 1954, were 94 per cent. of the possible, the highest percentage ever reached. Although the figures submitted to the Board show that the world licit production of opium is increasing, the demand for opium appears to be falling, and if these two opposing trends persist, problems for the economies of the producing countries and for the control of illicit traffic will arise. The seriousness of the position is shown by the fact that opium stocks held in opium-producing and morphine-manufacturing countries at the end of 1953 amounted to 1700 tons—a sufficient quantity to meet the world's requirements for 2½ years. That the amount of coca leaf produced for medicinal purposes is dwarfed by the amount produced for other purposes is demonstrated by the statistics, which reveal that in 1953 about 400 tons were used for medical needs, whereas in one country, Peru, the total production was about 9000 tons. Presumably the balance is used locally, where a large proportion of the population still chew the leaf.—"The Pharmaceutical Journal."



# SCIENCE SECTION



EDITED BY A. T. S. SISSONS, B.Sc. F.P.S.

## A.N.Z.A.A.S. MELBOURNE MEETING, 1955

The President-Elect for the XXXI Meeting of the Australian and New Zealand Association for the Advancement of Science, Professor R. v. d. R. Woolley, will deliver his Presidential Address in the Melbourne Town Hall on the evening of Wednesday, August 17, 1955. During the afternoon of Wednesday the Presidential Reception will be held in Union House at the University of Melbourne. Public lectures during the meeting will be held in the Melbourne Town Hall or in the Main Hall of the National Museum. A *Handbook of Victoria* is being prepared by over 20 contributors, under the editorship of Associate Professor G. W. Leeper.

The office-bearers of the Victorian Organising Committee are:

President: Sir Ian Clunies Ross.  
Vice-Presidents: Sir Macfarlane Burnet and Sir Russell Grimwade.  
Chairman: J. S. Turner.  
Deputy Chairmen: J. N. Greenwood and V. M. Trikojus.  
Hon. Treasurer: L. Goldberg.  
Hon. Secretary: N. H. Oliver.

### Section "O" Pharmaceutical Science

President: S. E. Wright, M.Sc., Dip.Pharm., Senior Lecturer Pharmacy, University of Sydney.  
Secretary: E. E. Nye, B.Sc., College of Pharmacy, Melbourne.

## NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE: GREAT BRITAIN

### Its Cost: Some Problems

The *Pharmaceutical Journal*, February 12, 1955, devoted the following article to N.H.S. Accounts and the report of the Comptroller thereon:—

According to the Civil Appropriation Accounts, the cost of the National Health Service in England and Wales in the year 1953-54 was £367,947,356, against an estimate of £372,031,985. The cost of the Scottish Service was £46,423,240, against an estimate of £47,126,000.

In England, the hospital, specialist and ancillary services cost £248,594,327, or £4,074,772 less than the estimate; general medical and dental services, pharmaceutical services and supplementary ophthalmic services cost £115,059,525, an increase of £2,163,625 on the estimate. The cost of the pharmaceutical services was £36,811,062, or £261,937 less than the grant.

The dental services were the principal cause of the increase in the total cost of the general services in

England, being £1,497,917 more than the grant of £19,058,000.

In Wales, hospital services cost £13,694,032, against the estimate of £14,179,000; general medical, dental, pharmaceutical and supplementary ophthalmic services cost £7,764,367, a decrease of £115,232 on the estimates. The pharmaceutical services cost £3,015,149, against the estimate of £3,142,000.

The total cost of the Scottish Service was £46,423,240, against the estimate of £47,126,000. Hospital services cost £34,488,491, a decrease of £1,031,518 on the estimate; general medical, dental and pharmaceutical services and supplementary ophthalmic services £15,047,006, against the estimate of £14,440,020.

Scottish pharmaceutical services cost £4,963,915, or £193,915 more than the estimate. A footnote to the accounts explains that the estimate was made on the assumption that the effect which the charges appeared to have during the first seven months after their introduction would continue, but the number of prescriptions dispensed in 1953-54 increased considerably over the estimated figure, resulting in an excess of £304,000. This was partly offset by a slight drop in the average cost per prescription (£52,000) and an increase in the payments by patients (£58,000).

### The Pharmaceutical Service

In his report which accompanies the accounts, the Comptroller and Auditor-General, Sir Frank Tribe, deals at some length with the remuneration of chemists and with the cost of drugs and proprietary preparations. He notes that a form of inquiry to obtain the necessary facts about earnings and expenses of English and Welsh chemists was agreed with the responsible Committee of the Pharmaceutical Whitley Council, and a questionnaire was sent in September, 1954, to 1095 chemists selected on actuarial advice. The selected chemists were asked to complete the forms and return them, with copies of their profit and loss accounts and balance sheets, not later than December 31, 1954. If there were sufficient response, it was hoped that it would be possible by the spring of 1955 to reach conclusions on claims made by the chemists for increases in dispensing fees and allowances for containers, and generally as to the propriety of chemists' remuneration.

Sir Frank Tribe recalls that previous Committees of Public Accounts have expressed dissatisfaction with the progress made by the Health Departments in their efforts to secure that no more than fair and reasonable prices are paid for any commodity in substantial demand for the Health Service. The Committee of last Session were informed that investigations into the prices of certain drugs and medicines widely used in the service had been started. The results of a number of these investigations, which were carried out by account-

## ARTICLES

- A.N.Z.A.A.S. Melbourne Meeting, 1955
- National Health Service: Great Britain
- Vehicles for Dermatological Lotions
- Silicone Compounds in Dermatology and Cosmetics
- Modern Insecticides and Their Uses
- Experience with Insulin Zinc Suspensions
- Actions of Antibiotics
- Skin Reactions of Adhesive Tape
- Control of Dangerous Drugs
- Cortisone and Corticotrophin
- Tetracycline in Sonne Dysentery
- Standards for Medicinal Preparations
- Hiroshima Studies
- Diet and the "I.Q."
- Eye Drops in Plastic Tubes
- Humans as Test Subjects.

ants of the Board of Trade on behalf of the Health Departments, are now available.

The investigations into the cost of basic drugs cover four selected main groups, mainly, antibiotics, hormones, insulin and vitamins. Expenditure on the purchase of these drugs for the Health Service in England and Wales is about £10,000,000 annually. The accountants' reports show a wide diversity of trading results for hormones and certain antibiotics. Some firms appeared to have made losses, but some of the larger suppliers of antibiotics appeared to have made profits of between 30 and 40 per cent. on selling prices. The accountants state, however, that the manufacturers have expressed fundamental disagreement with the basis normally adopted by the Government for computing both costs and capital employed.

The general trading results of about 10 per cent. of the firms concerned in the secondary manufacturing of non-proprietary drugs and wholesalers have been investigated. Profits for 1952-53 were found to average some 7.4 per cent. on capital employed, the highest being about 24 per cent. The Ministry informed Sir Frank Tribe that they consider that the general level of prices in this field is not excessive, but discussions with the industry are still continuing.

#### Proprietary Preparations

Reports have been received from the accountants on 19 firms covering 76 proprietary preparations out of the total of 91 selected for investigation. The cost of the National Health Service of these 91 preparations has been estimated by the Ministry at £4,700,000, apart from the hospital usage, the extent of which is not known.

It appears from these reports that the investigating accountants have found difficulties in segregating figures for particular products and for home and export markets, and in making appropriate allowances for expenditure on research, advertising and sales promotion, and for the financial arrangements of some firms with their foreign associates. Their calculations of the profits obtained on the various preparations gave figures ranging up to 60 per cent. on selling prices. Where information was made available from which to calculate capital employed, the returns ranged up to more than 100 per cent. on capital.

In reply to an inquiry as to the progress of negotiations with the manufacturers, the Ministry of Health recently informed Sir Frank Tribe that a memorandum had been received from the Association of British Pharmaceutical Industry dealing with the complexities involved in attempting to find an acceptable basis for calculating prices reasonable for the Exchequer to pay and at the same time economically fair to the industry. The Ministry stated that because of the far-reaching effects upon the whole economy of the pharmaceutical industry of the prices paid for Health Service supplies, they were satisfied that the action to be taken and the principles to be applied required examination and discussion with the industry as a whole.

The Ministry added that, pending the conclusion of negotiations with the Association, they had recently approached three firms and invited them to make interim price reductions. These firms had already, since the accountants' reports, made price reductions estimated to save the Exchequer about £850,000 per annum. Further price reductions were expected in response to the recent approach.

#### Economy in Prescribing

By August, 1954, the average cost of prescriptions had risen to 4s. 3.73d., the highest recorded since the inception of the Health Service. Accordingly, Sir Frank Tribe asked the Ministry of Health whether any further steps had been taken or were contemplated to reduce prescription costs. In reply, the Ministry informed him

that the main cause of the increase in average prescription costs, apart from the element of the remuneration of chemists and appliance contractors at present under inquiry, was the introduction of an increasing range of expensive preparations designed to treat conditions that in the past had not been, or not to the same extent, medically treated. As the costs of some of the more widely prescribed preparations (e.g., penicillin) were reduced, additional and improved preparations were produced. These, while having certain medical advantages, were more expensive; and there was continuous publicity directed to doctors about new preparations.

#### Discussion of the Report

In the editorial column the Journal has this comment: The present report and its three predecessors have each referred to the need for investigation of manufacturers' profits; it was about three months after the report for 1951-52 was published that the Minister of Health in May, 1953, made his statement in Parliament on the intended investigations. Now some of the results are indicated. The Ministry has approached three firms with a view to a readjustment in their prices, and it is estimated that this should effect an annual saving of about £850,000. In the past few weeks it may be inferred from our advertisement pages that other representations by the Ministry have forced other manufacturers to reduce their prices.

It is admitted that the investigating accountants have met difficulties in segregating figures for particular products and for the home and export markets, and in making appropriate allowances for the cost of research, advertisement and sales promotion, and for the financial arrangements of some firms with their foreign associates. The accountants have found preparations which appear to show a profit of 60 per cent. on selling prices, and in some instances returns have ranged up to more than 100 per cent. on the capital employed. These figures, however, should not be accepted as normal, and, indeed, since the end of the war it has been very difficult to discover in any business, great or small, the true capital involved. Properties have increased in value, but have remained at the same figure in companies' books, and machinery which has not been replaced may appear at a nominal figure only. These facts have doubtless been pointed out to the Minister by the Association of British Pharmaceutical Industry, and they must have emphasised the complexities involved in attempting to find a basis for calculating prices reasonable to the Exchequer and at the same time economically fair to the industry. If the Ministry, or any other body, were to attempt to begin manufacture, *ab initio*, in any one branch of the industry, would the true profits appear very high if the majority of products made were supplied at current selling prices? The Minister has always been willing to acknowledge the "splendid advances" in therapeutics which the research work of the pharmaceutical industry has made possible. If this is to be continued, liberal allowances must be made for research. If this work is not continued, then the industry will decline and become dependent on work carried out in other countries, or, in the last resort, become importers of the newest effective medicaments. The State is now the largest, if not the only, customer of some firms. Must such concerns produce other products to sell to citizens at inflated prices to pay for the research work which will ultimately benefit the whole community? Money for research work must not be doled out in a Scrooge-like fashion.

The report also reviews the work of the Ministry in attempting to secure economy in prescribing, and points out that, despite these efforts, the highest figure recorded since the Health Service began was reached in August, 1954, when the average price per prescription was 51.73d. September and October figures were only slightly below this total. Contractors in England and Wales who have been waiting for an improvement in

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the ORIGINAL prescription used in Australia containing Pholcodine . . . is really an advance in cough therapy because it has a sedative action superior to that of codeine, but is three times less toxic and can be ideally employed as a cough linctus for people of all ages, particularly elderly patients and young children.

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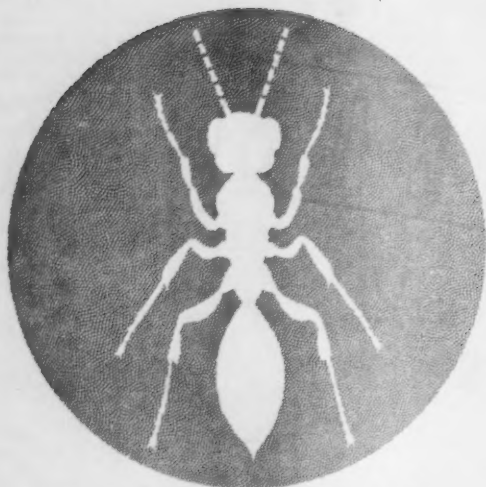
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their dispensing fee for almost three years may take heart from the statement that, if there were sufficient response to the questionnaire sent out to 1095 chemists, it might be possible by the spring of 1955 to reach conclusions on their claims.

#### Comments by Sir Hugh Linstead

Speaking in the House of Commons (February 16) to the Supplementary Estimates for N.H.S., Sir Hugh Linstead said:

"There was a vast and appalling number of bottles of medicine which were still, in spite of all the checks put upon them, being supplied to the British public. When one looked at the increased costs in the pharmaceutical service and translated them into terms of 210 million or 220 million prescriptions a year, one was compelled to pause and hope that the public would be educated away from the magic that was attached to the bottle of medicine. Frequently the bottle of medicine was necessary, but frequently it was no more than a palliative given to the patient to satisfy him in a rather vague psychological way.

"Basically," Sir Hugh Linstead continued, "the increased cost of the pharmaceutical services was because medicine was advancing with extreme rapidity, and that new and inevitably more expensive drugs were very rapidly replacing the old and traditional and cheaper drugs. All who had the future of the Service and the well-being of the patients at heart would not want to see the Minister backward in encouraging the use of the new drugs as fast as they came along. The new drugs generally reached the market, and the medical profession in the form of proprietary medicines, largely due to the fact that much of the research in the medical and pharmacological field was done in the research laboratories of manufacturing houses. Some was done in teaching hospitals and universities, but at an early stage their researches had to be turned over to manufacturing houses for pilot development. Consequently there was a heavy development and research bill attached to most drugs before they came on to the market. It was not unreasonable, indeed it was essential, that those costs should find their way into the final cost of the medicine.

The percentage of prescriptions for proprietary drugs as distinct from the old simple drugs was steadily increasing, and in 1954 it was 29 per cent. That did not mean that the manufacturers were getting an increasing grip on prescribing. It meant simply that newer and better drugs were coming out, and that was reflected in the figures. In France, the United States and Italy the proportion of proprietary drugs was far higher. In France it was about 80 per cent."

#### The Hospital Service

Sir Hugh Linstead went on to discuss the pharmaceutical service in hospitals. On the question of out-patients, he believed it to be the duty of the hospital to diagnose, to prescribe the necessary treatment, and then to send the patient back to his general practitioner, his family doctor, with advice from the hospital which the general practitioner would apply in the treatment of the patient. Whether the medicine was dispensed in the hospital or the chemist's shop was purely a secondary matter which should be determined in the interests of the patient, and in answer to the question whether the patient should stay as an out-patient of the hospital or be returned to his general practitioner. There were very substantial economies still to be secured in the pharmaceutical costs in hospitals. Such economies would be secured only in as far as the chief pharmacist in each hospital was a person of substantial scientific knowledge, who was respected and whose advice was listened to by the consultant and the hospital medical staff. They would not be secured in any other way.

One of the tasks confronting the Minister was to make the hospital pharmaceutical service sufficiently

attractive to ensure that the present drift out of the service did not continue. That would be done by giving it a career value. They did not need a large number of well-paid appointments, but they needed at the top, at national level, at least in the big teaching hospitals, a couple of dozen really first-class appointments which would encourage the intelligent young graduate to stay in hospital pharmacy and not go into manufacturing or industrial pharmacy. Those men in key positions could influence the teaching in the teaching hospitals, so that young medical students were taught sane prescribing, and they could remind consultants of better and more economical ways of treating their patients in hospitals. He was certain that there was money to be saved by increasing the quality of the key men in this service. At present they were drifting away.

#### VEHICLES FOR DERMATOLOGICAL LOTIONS

It has been suggested that, as vehicles for dermatological preparations, lotions are superior to ointments, as they require less massage for application, and leave a smaller amount of residue on the skin. A study of oil-in-water type emulsions has been carried out by Schobel and Lichtin (*J. Amer. Pharm. Ass., Prac. Pharm. Edn.*, 1954, xv, 420) to find a lotion vehicle that could be used for extemporaneous compounding, and that would efficiently carry medication into the skin, be compatible with a wide variety of drugs, and be cosmetically elegant. Two lotion vehicles were prepared as follows:—

##### Lotion Vehicle A

Methylparaben	0.25
Propylparaben	0.15
Sodium lauryl sulphate	10.00
Propylene glycol	120.00
Stearyl alcohol	25.00
Light liquid paraffin	250.00
Distilled water	595.00

Method of Preparation: Melt the stearyl alcohol in a water bath, add the liquid paraffin, and heat to 70 deg. Dissolve the parabens in hot water, add the sodium lauryl sulphate and the propylene glycol, and adjust the solution to 70 deg. Pour the aqueous solution into the oil phase, stirring continuously until the temperature is below 45 deg.

##### Lotion Vehicle B

Methylparaben	0.25
Propylparaben	0.15
Sorbitan monolaurate	55.00
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monolaurate	25.00
Sodium lauryl sulphate	10.00
Stearyl alcohol	21.00
Light liquid paraffin	400.00
Distilled water	500.00

Method of preparation: Melt the stearyl alcohol on a water bath, add the sorbitan monolaurate and the light liquid paraffin, and heat to 70 deg. Dissolve the parabens in hot water, add the polyoxyethylene sorbitan monolaurate and the sodium lauryl sulphate, and adjust to 70 deg. Pour the aqueous solution into the oil phase, stirring continuously until the temperature is below 45 deg.

Both vehicles are bright white, homogeneous emulsions, and did not cream after two months shelf storage at 20-30 deg.

The inclusion of the sorbitan compounds in Vehicle B was designed to make the lotion more compatible with acidic substances. Tests for compatibility were made with both lotions, using a number of common dermatological drugs. Both lotions were compatible with zinc oxide, sulphur, salicylic acid, oil of cade, ammoniated mercury, phenol, resorcinol, coal tar solution and ichthammol.—*The Alchemist*, February, 1955.



## SILICONE COMPOUNDS IN DERMATOLOGY AND COSMETICS

By I. I. Lubowe

(Abstract of paper read before Society of Cosmetic Chemists, U.S.A.)

The silicones have been introduced into the field of dermatology and cosmetics during the past few years because of their unusual chemical properties and, particularly, their ability to act as protective agents against sensitising agents which may come in contact with the skin.

The silicone fluids are characterised by little change in viscosity with variations of temperature, and excellent stability. At high temperatures they exhibit little volatility. They are clear, colourless fluids, and usually are bland or tasteless. They are easily emulsified, and there is no tendency toward rancidity. Their low surface tension is helpful in the incorporation in pharmaceutical formulation, and aids in the penetration and cohesiveness to the skin.

The solubility of silicone fluids varies with the chemical nature of the compound. Toxicological studies have shown them to be innocuous when applied topically to animal and human skin. Among the cosmetics for which silicones have been suggested are: protective skin creams and lotions, baby lotions and creams, sun tan preparations, hair dressings, ointment bases, lip pomade, lipstick bases and emollient creams.

The author dealt with the practical application of Velvasil silicone fluids dispersed in an acid mantle cream and alcohol-soluble fluids emulsified in a neutral lotion.

Silicone fluids with viscosities varying from 100 to 100,000 centistokes were dispersed in an o/w acid cream having a pH of 5. The silicones were emulsified with Tween 60 or Span 60 to form a non-greasy easily-applied cream.

Studies have been started to demonstrate the effectiveness of the above silicone preparations against such eczematous allergens as paraphenylenediamine, turpentine, detergents and nail polish.—Manufacturing Chemist, February, 1955.

## MODERN INSECTICIDES AND THEIR USES

A. L. Abel, B.Sc.

(Abstract of address given in Belfast to the Northern Ireland Section Society of Chemical Industry.)

Crop protection by chemical means has expanded to such an extent over the last 15 years that it has now become a big industry. Within the field of crop protection some of the biggest strides have been made in the development of new insecticides, and today the materials available are far greater in number than those before the war; it is now possible to have controls of many pests which previously caused large losses in agriculture, horticulture, stored products, to say nothing of their uses in medical entomology, as, for example, mosquito control and the control of other disease-carrying insects, ticks, etc.

Modern insecticides may be classified under three groups of compounds, namely vegetable products, chlorinated hydrocarbons and chlorinated terpenes, and the organo-phosphorus compounds. In the first group we have nicotine, derris, pyrethrum, and, more recently, Ryania and Sabadilla. While pyrethrum still holds the field for certain uses, such as fly control and the control of stored products, the remainder are gradually being replaced by the newer insecticides, e.g., DDD, Methoxy-chlor, etc. In the second group we have DDT and all

the modifications of this product, BHC including Lindane, the name given to the pure gamma isomer, Toxaphene, Chlordane, Aldrin, Dieldrin, and, more recently, Isodrin and Endrin. In the third group we have TEPP, Parathion, Malathion, and also the systemic insecticides Schradan, Dimefox, Demeton and a number of other newer materials. These substances are the active ingredients, and require to be compounded into preparations suitable for practical use; the importance of formulation must be emphasised. Big differences can result using different formulations of the same active material, as, for example, with DDT wettable powders and DDT emulsions.

The choice is therefore large, and the decision as to which insecticide is used depends not only on its efficiency against the particular pests in question, but on other factors, such as ease of formulation, safety in manufacture and application (many of these materials being very toxic), the availability of water or otherwise, which is of great importance in dry areas, and lastly the equipment that is available to make the application. The development of adequate spraying equipment has paralleled the development in chemicals. The range of equipment extends through the knapsack sprayer, the low-volume tractor-mounted machine, the high-volume trailer machine, and the helicopter and fixed-wing aircraft. Dusting equipment still has its place, although the liquid sprays have gained the ascendancy, and the largest proportion of insecticide application is through spraying machines.

Typical examples of the use of the new insecticides and equipment were illustrated by lantern slides and a colour film of the control of the cockchafer which was taken during a contract operation in Switzerland undertaken by Messrs. Fisons Pest Control. This pest, a flying beetle, known also as the May Bug, was threatening to destroy the woods and vegetation at Sion, a fertile valley surrounded by mountains. The colour film illustrated the application of DDT by a sprayer from a helicopter.—Chemistry and Industry, February 12, 1955.

## EXPERIENCE WITH INSULIN ZINC SUSPENSIONS

Insulin zinc suspensions have definite advantages over other insulin preparations, and probably 90 per cent. of all diabetics needing insulin can be satisfactorily controlled by a single daily injection of suitable proportions of crystalline and amorphous insulin zinc suspensions. This is the conclusion drawn by Stowers and Nabano (*Brit. Med. J.*, 1955, 1, 68) after a trial covering the treatment of 240 diabetic patients.

Thirty-five were new patients, and with insulin zinc suspensions satisfactory stabilisation was achieved. The remainder were old patients who were transferred to the new regime because of disadvantages in their original regimes. More than 75 per cent. of these patients benefited from the transfer. Patients who had previously been on protamine zinc insulin needed a 40 per cent. increase in dose. Those on other insulin regimes needed smaller increases. For patients who had been on two or three daily injections of soluble insulin, one daily dose of insulin zinc suspension equal to the total daily dose of soluble insulin sufficed for stabilisation.

With most patients the "lente" suspension (three parts amorphous to seven parts crystalline) proved satisfactory. A larger proportion of the crystalline was needed by 14 per cent. and a larger proportion of amorphous by 2.5 per cent.

In another trial (Gurling *et al.*, *ibid.*, p. 71) insulin zinc suspension was used in the treatment of 479 patients. In less than 7 per cent. of the patients the treatment proved a failure. Among the patients who were successfully controlled on insulin zinc suspensions

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national advertising campaign will reveal their secret for ever-beautiful hair. We'll let you in on the secret so you can be prepared . . . it is "Vaseline" Liquid Shampoo. Each model will be featured in a colour page in Women's Weekly — Australia's most powerful national magazine — plus black and white advertising in Women's Weekly and the daily press. Sales of this high mark-up line are headed for a higher peak this year. Keep up stocks and make use of the display material available. "Vaseline" Liquid Shampoo displays are proven sales makers.

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roughly a third of the adults and a third of the children were found to be improved. The authors say I.Z.S. as at present constituted should enable an increasing number of diabetics to be adequately controlled on one injection of insulin a day. They point out, however, that there is a recognisable group of patients in whom I.Z.S. fails to control hyperglycaemia and prevent ketosis. Such cases are relatively insensitive to all the long-acting insulin preparations, and cannot be treated successfully for any length of time without the use of soluble insulin.—*The Alchemist*, February, 1955.

## ACTIONS OF ANTIBIOTICS

### Biochemical Considerations

On February 1, Dr. E. F. Gale, of the Medical Research Council Unit of Chemical Microbiology, gave at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine a lecture entitled "Actions of Antibiotics on Bacteria." The following are passages from his address:—

An antibiotic is a substance, produced by one organism, having an inhibitory effect on the growth of another organism. Since growth can be regarded as organised synthesis, it follows that antibiotics either inhibit essential biosyntheses or disorganise their regulation in such a way that growth becomes impossible. Some of the first investigations on the mode of action of antibiotics showed that tyrocidin brings about a disorganisation of cellular organisation without necessarily affecting enzymic activities within the cells. Tyrocidin in bactericidal concentrations causes a release of soluble constituents, such as amino-acids, purines, and, phosphates, from within the cells—an effect produced by detergent substances in general. Polymyxin has a similar action on sensitive but not resistant organisms. Studies of the adsorption of polymyxin by broken cell preparations show that the antibiotic is strongly adsorbed by cell walls, and the use of fluorescent derivatives of the antibiotic indicates that the drug becomes localised in the protoplast membrane lying immediately beneath the cell wall. The membrane is semi-permeable, but combination of the antibiotic with components of it alters the membrane's properties, with consequent loss of essential metabolites from within the cell.

One of the most essential syntheses for growth is that of protein. It involves many reactions—for example, provision of energy, synthesis or assimilation of amino-acids, synthesis of nucleic acids, and a final reaction between specific nucleic acids and specific proteins. The stages can be separated experimentally, and certain antibiotics are found to inhibit the final processes. Thus chloramphenicol at bactericidal concentrations inhibits protein or enzyme synthesis, stimulates nucleic acid formation, and is without significant effect on respiration, amino-acid accumulation or peptide synthesis. Similar results are obtained with Aureomycin and Terramycin.

### Disturbed Metabolism

Penicillin is without effect on non-growing cells, but leads to progressive disturbance of the metabolism of sensitive cells growing in its presence. The disturbances are of two kinds: loss of certain enzymic activities and accumulation of nucleotide-like substances within the cells. In bactericidal concentrations penicillin is found to inhibit the incorporation of certain amino-acids into the protein of non-growing cells. This is indicative of interference in the protein-nucleic acid relationship which would lead to inhibition of synthesis of specific proteins. Synthesis of enzymes during growth of cells in the presence of penicillin ceases in certain cases, and that antibiotic appears to be a differential inhibitor of protein synthesis.—*Pharm. J.*, February 19, 1955.

## SKIN REACTIONS OF ADHESIVE TAPE

Five types of reaction which may develop beneath adhesive plasters, and their causes, are described by Russell and Thorne (*Lancet*, 1955, I, 67). The reactions are listed as trauma of removal; irritation by the adhesive; retention of sweat and serous discharges on the skin, leading to maceration of the horny layer; disturbance of the bacterial flora by selective antibacterial action of some constituent of the spread; the eczematous sensitisation to some substance in the adhesive spread or in the rubber. Trauma of removal is stated to develop particularly at hairy sites and if a plaster solvent has not been used to assist removal. Ether is recommended as being an entirely satisfactory solvent, provided the danger of its inflammability is appreciated. Tests to discover if there is any quantitative relationship between the adhesiveness of a plaster and its irritating effects on the skin were carried out by applying plaster discs of three known degrees of adhesiveness to the backs of 31 students. The number of papules beneath each disc was counted after it had been in position for a week. It was found that papulopustular reactions of irritation were more numerous as the adhesiveness of the plaster increased. Patch-tests were carried out on 35 students, using porous and non-porous adhesive plasters, with and without the incorporation of 0.6 per cent. zinc propionate and 0.6 per cent. zinc caprylate. The incidence of rashes was slightly less with porous plasters, especially those with fatty acid added. It was found that the bacterial flora might be disturbed when manufacturers incorporated an antiseptic in the plaster. In trying to find the commoner causes of contact-eczematous reactions from adhesive plaster, the individual constituents, dissolved in arachis oil, were applied on small squares of gauze held in place by an adhesive of low irritative and sensitisation potential to people known to be sensitive to the plaster mass. Negative results were obtained in nine out of ten cases, the exception being a positive reaction to colophony. Further trials were then made with the constituents dissolved in benzene, positive results being obtained in most cases. It was concluded that reactions of eczematous sensitisation are most commonly due to colophony, rubber proteins, antiseptics or complexes in the plaster mass, and that those reactions are rendered less frequent by using deproteinised rubber, abandoning the use of chloroxylenol and substituting for colophony some rubber compound of lower sensitising potential.—*Chemist and Druggist*, February 5, 1955.

## CONTROL OF DANGEROUS DRUGS

### World Production, Consumption and Estimates

*The Pharmaceutical Journal*, February 19, 1953, provided the following figures and comments:—

Both the report of the Permanent Central Opium Board and the estimates of the Drug Supervisory Body for Narcotic Drugs indicate that the licit use of narcotic drugs, with the exception of morphine and diamorphine, is increasing, but the increase is not regarded as "alarming." As the Supervisory Body points out, the upward trend is doubtless the result of a number of causes, including the increasing use of narcotic drugs in the palliative treatment of cancer, the progress of social and general medicine in undeveloped countries, the extension of existing social security systems, the discovery of new analgesics, and the increase in world population.

The continuing reduction in the consumption of diamorphine is ascribed to the efforts of national authorities to discourage the use of that "highly dangerous" drug. The extent of the reduction may be gauged from the fact that estimated requirements for 1955 are only 20 per cent. of those for 1949. The decline is likely to



continue in view of the growing number of countries that have indicated their intention of adopting a policy on diamorphine which has the support of the World Health Organisation, and, since July, 1954, the United Nations Economic and Social Council, of not manufacturing or importing the drug. In the consumption of diamorphine per head of the population in the various countries, Great Britain ranks fourth highest, those above her being Norway, Denmark and Australia (in descending order). An exception to the general trend is provided by Finland, where an increase is reported (after a steady drop since 1948), but that country proposes to cease using the compound once its stocks are exhausted. World production began to rise during the year reviewed by the Board, and it appears that the increase was distributed between the United Kingdom and Hungary.

The main purpose of narcotic control is to prevent illicitly-produced substances from being diverted into illicit channels. Although the Central Opium Board is hampered in its work by the failure of some countries to submit returns, 91 per cent. of the statistics requested in 1953 were in fact received, and the figures for estimates submitted to the Drug Supervisory Body received by November 4, 1954, were 94 per cent. of the possible, the highest percentage ever reached. Although the figures submitted to the Board show that the world licit production of opium is increasing, the demand for opium appears to be falling, and if these two opposing trends persist, problems for the economies of the producing countries and for the control of illicit traffic will arise. The seriousness of the position is shown by the fact that opium stocks held in opium-producing and morphine-manufacturing countries at the end of 1953 amounted to 1700 tons—a sufficient quantity to meet the world's requirements for 2½ years. That the amount of coca leaf produced for medicinal purposes is dwarfed by the amount produced for other purposes is demonstrated by the statistics, which reveal that in 1953 about 400 tons were used for medical needs, whereas in one country, Peru, the total production was about 9000 tons. Presumably the balance is used locally, where a large proportion of the population still chew the leaf.

Under the 1925 convention only limited information is received on the use of cannabis, but the facts are sufficient in the Board's view to confirm the opinion of the Expert Committee of the World Health Organisation that there is no further justification for the medical use of cannabis preparations. It has recommended through the United Nations that a search be made to find a variety of *Cannabis sativa* or other plant serving similar industrial purposes, but not containing harmful resin.

In 1953 there occurred the first decrease in the manufacture of morphine since the end of the 1939-45 war; production was four tons below the previous year's total of 78 tons. The fall in production, combined with the growing use of poppy straw as a raw material, have had a double effect on the demand for opium. Nearly 98 per cent. of the morphine manufactured is subsequently converted into codeine, the preparation of which declined in 1952, but has now resumed its upward trend. The amount of morphine remaining available after accounting for the quantity used for conversion to codeine, diamorphine and other narcotic drugs was 4 per cent. (three tons) in 1953 as against eight tons in 1952. Although the statistics officially available to the Board for synthetic narcotics are less than those relating to narcotics manufactured from opium and coca leaves, certain trends can be observed, and it appears, for example, that the production peak of pethidine was reached in 1951, when 12.1 tons were produced against 10.3 tons in 1953. It is not possible to state whether the production of pethidine and methadone has reached the point of fully satisfying world needs.

## CORTISONE AND CORTICOTROPHIN

The Ministry of Health (Great Britain) has accepted a recommendation from the Medical Research Council that acute leukaemia (either in children or adults) should be added to the list of conditions for which supplies of cortisone and corticotrophin (A.C.T.H.) additional to those for ordinary treatment can be sent to hospitals receiving regular monthly issues of these substances. Additional supplies are already being sent to these hospitals for the following conditions: Addison's disease, adrenal hyperplasia, adrenalectomy, pituitary dysfunction, disseminated lupus erythematosus, polyarteritis nodosa, pemphigus, exfoliative dermatitis, haemolytic anaemia, purpura and sarcoidosis.—Pharm. J., February 19, 1955.

## TETRACYCLINE IN SONNE DYSENTERY

A clinical trial to test the relative efficiency of phthalylsulphathiazole, streptomycin and tetracycline in treating Sonne dysentery has been described by Abbott and Parry (*Lancet*, 1955, I, 16). Three groups of in-patients were treated, each group receiving one of the drugs. The drugs were given by mouth. Patients receiving streptomycin were given 0.5 g. twice daily, regardless of age, for periods varying from three to eight days. Tetracycline and phthalylsulphathiazole were administered six hourly for seven days, the dose depending on the age of the patient.

The results showed that, for treating Sonne dysentery, tetracycline was superior to either of the other drugs. Treatment was adjudged successful when the first six stools examined after the end of the treatment were negative for the causal organism (*Sh. sonnei*). Of 27 patients given tetracycline, 26 (96 per cent.) were successfully treated. With phthalylsulphathiazole, 34 per cent. of the patients were successfully treated, and with streptomycin, 36 per cent.

The authors noticed no toxic effects from any of the drugs.—The Alchemist, February, 1955.

## STANDARDS FOR MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS

What confidence should the public have in standards for medicines set up by people with a commercial interest in the sale of medicines? This question was implicit in a proposal made recently by Mr. H. Noble, Secretary of the National Pharmaceutical Union. This was that a small committee should be set up to advise on the possibility of framing a code of standards for medicines which would have the support of the Pharmaceutical Society and, possibly, organisations outside pharmacy.

Mr. Noble made his suggestion at a dinner for the officers of the Pharmaceutical Society, the Chemists' Federation and the National Pharmaceutical Union. The starting point of his proposal was a reference to the code of standards devised and operated by the Chemists' Federation. This was an excellent scheme, but Mr. Noble thought it unrealistic to attempt to sell to the public the idea that C.F. articles were good products because they measured up to standards which the Federation had themselves devised and imposed. It certainly seems that this is a fundamental weakness of the C.F. scheme, and it may explain why it has not been more successful. Nevertheless, the scheme is an eloquent expression of the manufacturers' desire to ensure high standards for their products, and its existence implies that they would favour discussion of



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the possibility of framing a code which would have the blessing of completely impartial organisations.—Manufacturing Chemist, February, 1955.

## HIROSHIMA STUDIES

### Leukemogenic Effects of Ionising Radiation

In a technical article on the leukemogenic effects of ionising radiation on atomic bomb survivors in Hiroshima, William C. Moloney and Marvin Kastenbaum present evidence leading to the following conclusions: (i) Among the survivors age and sex have no measurable effect on the incidence of leukemia. (ii) The incidence of leukemia is higher for those who were closer to the hypocenter than those farther away at the time of the bombing. (iii) The incidence of leukemia is much higher for those with significant radiation complaints than for those with no significant radiation complaints. (iv) The difference in the incidence of leukemia between the group with and those without significant radiation complaints is not dependent on the distance from the hypocenter. At all distances where cases of leukemia have been found, the incidence of leukemia is higher among the group with significant radiation complaints. (v) It seems apparent from these observations that in man the leukemogenic dose of single total-body ionising irradiation must be high and is probably in the order of 200 r. (vi) Following the Hiroshima atomic bomb explosion, the neutron flux, as evidenced by biologic effects, was apparently much more extensive and heavier than hitherto estimated. Neutron activity may have been an important leukemogenic factor in atomic bomb survivors.—Science, February 11, 1955.

## DIET AND THE "I.Q."

### Effect of Removing Phenylalanine

Discovery of a diet that will raise the I.Q. of mentally defective children suffering from the rare condition, phenylketonuria, is announced by L. I. Woolf, Ruth Griffiths and Alan Moncrieff, of the Hospital for Sick Children, London, in a recent issue of the British Medical Journal. Three small children, two of them idiots and one an imbecile, have been fed this diet for from 4½ to 10 months. The mental ages of all three have increased at a marked rate, and they may reach an intelligence level that will allow them to attend school.

The previous lack of mental development in these children was the result of a defect in the way their bodies handled the amino acid phenylalanine. About four out of every 100,000 population are born with this defect. Since phenylalanine poisoning caused the mental deficiency, Woolf decided to devise a diet that would not contain this material. Since all dietary proteins are about equally rich in content of this particular amino acid, Woolf used an acid hydrolysate of the protein, casein, which contains all amino acids necessary for good nutrition, and treated it with charcoal to extract the unwanted phenylalanine. This treatment also removed tryptophan and tyrosine, both of which were replaced in the mixture.

The material was fed as a soup cooked with starch and water. Since the patients were young and backward, the oldest being five years old, with a mental age of eight months, soup feedings were particularly suitable for them. As they progressed in mentality, a special kind of sugar cookie was allowed. The patients were also fed as much water, orange juice and sugar water as they wanted, as well as vitamins and minerals. For a child with a mental age of more than two years, potatoes, carrots and cabbage were added

to the diet, and the amino acid mixture was fed as a thick gravy flavoured with tomato puree. Some patients with epilepsy might also be helped, the studies suggest, since one of the three children stopped having attacks of epilepsy, which had also afflicted him.—Science, January 28, 1955.

## EYE DROPS IN PLASTIC TUBES

To avoid the risk of contamination that arises when ophthalmic solutions are issued in dropper bottles, the use of flexible polyethylene tubes has been tried by Wai-Ying Wu and Job at St. Luke's Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio (*Bull. Amer. Soc. Hosp. Pharm.*, 1954, 11, 42). The tubes have small capped dropper mouths and are similar in shape to eye ointment tubes. Each holds about 4 cc. By holding the tube in an inverted position, and squeezing it, the solution can be delivered drop by drop into the eye. The tightly-fitting cap is replaced immediately on the tip of the tube to protect it from contamination. Advantages claimed for the use of the tubes are: (1) no risk of contamination; (2) no risk of chips of glass entering the eye; (3) no waste of medication.

Polyethylene tubes melt on autoclaving. The tubes are therefore kept before use filled with the preservative solution used in making the eye drops, e.g. benzalkonium chloride 1:5000. The tubes are tested for leaks by putting on the caps and squeezing the sides. They are then emptied of the preservative solution and refilled at once with the ophthalmic solution. The method of filling is similar to that used with a dropper tube: the tube is squeezed, the tip inserted in the ophthalmic solution, and the pressure released. The solution is thereby drawn into the tube. In this way 3 to 4 cc. can be filled in one operation.

A sterilised leakproof cap is used to seal the tube. Labels may be applied to the tubes by wrapping them round with an overlap; gummed paper will not adhere to polyethylene. The tubes, once used, cannot easily be cleaned, and are not reused.—The Alchemist.

## HUMANS AS TEST SUBJECTS

The value and limitations of evidence on drug action that is derived from experiments on human subjects is discussed by L. L. Lasagna and J. M. von Felsinger of the Anaesthesia Laboratory, Harvard Medical School (*Science*, 1954, 120, 359), who give a warning that there is "ample reason" for wariness in making generalisations regarding drug effects from a study, no matter how careful, of any single group of individuals, be they sick or healthy, volunteer or non-volunteer. From observations they conclude that volunteers may differ markedly in a number of important respects from non-volunteers, and that the personality of certain volunteers, or their reasons for volunteering, may be important determinants of their responses in experiments. A careful eliciting of responses may permit differentiation of "primary" drug effects from "secondary psychological reworking of such effects." Placebo controls, although important, were not adequate safeguards. The recent excursion by Huxley into the pharmacology of the subjective response, they claim, is a reminder that much of the literature on marihuana, morphine, heroin, and similar drugs is derived from the experiences of "volunteers" with "unusual psychological orientation and imaginative, romantic proclivities," although the "reality" of responses in such people was not to be denied. From the pharmacological point of view, there might be a credit side to the picture, for there existed the possibility of using to good purpose the characteristics that distinguished certain volunteers.—Pharm. J. October 9, 1954.

## DISPENSING PROBLEMS

### Mist. Rhei et Sodae, A.P.F.

This formula is one of the few included in the A.P.F. which does not include instructions for dispensing.

Experience has shown that the Rhubarb and Sodii Bicarb should be triturated together in the mortar with a little water, and allowed to stand before adding the other ingredients, and bottling.

I cannot locate any reference to this in any text book, but there is no doubt that the procedure is necessary to prevent the evolution of a gas after bottling, which may be dangerous.

It would be advantageous if the A.P.F. included some instructions for dispensing this type of mixture.

—N.D. (Vic.).

Rhubarb and Soda Mixture, A.P.F., does need trituration in a mortar. As the correspondent says, it is probably wise to let the product stand before bottling. Frequently vegetable substances produce an evolution of gas from bicarbonates (e.g., liquorice). Some samples of rhubarb produce little or no effervescence. Others are more active.

### The Preparation of Dilutions

In order to obtain the exact amount of a substance ordered in a minute or fractional quantity it is often necessary to prepare a dilution. The custom is to weigh one grain of the required substance, dissolve it in a suitable volume of solvent and measure off the volume which will contain the prescribed quantity or fraction of the substance.

Students and examination candidates frequently err in this simple procedure in one or more of the following ways:

(1) Selection of an unsuitable solvent. Solution is often attempted in insufficient solvent. The solvent chosen must be miscible with the vehicle prescribed.

(2) Preparation of an unsuitable volume. A solution is often prepared from which the volume containing the required fraction does not correspond to a graduation on a measure, e.g., 27½ minims of solution to contain the prescribed quantity.

(3) Selection of unsuitable measures. If the volume of the original solution is estimated in a measure which is not graduated to the volume required, e.g., 500 minims in a 2 fl. oz. measure, and if the fractional quantity is also to be guessed in the same measure, e.g., 50 min., then the whole procedure is useless. Make solutions of such a strength that the volumes correspond with the graduations of the measures available, and use the appropriate measures for the volumes required.

(4) Working with an unnecessarily concentrated solution. Sometimes an effective dilution can be made from a concentrated solution. However, it is desirable to work at as extreme a dilution as the operation will allow. Solution can then be effected more rapidly and a fractional quantity obtained more accurately. (e.g., To make 8 fl. oz. Liq. Hydrarg. Perchlor. 3.5 gr. of Hydrarg. Perchlor. are required. Weigh 4 gr. and dissolve in 8 fl. oz. water; reserve 7 fl. oz. and make up to volume.)

### Phenobarbiton. Sod. and Mist. Calc. Acetylsalicyl.

In a recent issue, I noted that mention was made of a script containing Phenobarbiton. Sod. in combination with Codein. Phosph. and Mist. Calc. Acetylsalicyl. (A.P.F. 1934). The correspondent dispensed the script using Codein. Alk., but retaining the Phenobarbiton. Sod.



I was surprised at this method being satisfactory, as we had always been trained to use Phenobarbiton. in place of the sodium salt when in acid media, as is the case with Mist. Calc. Acetylsalicyl., which is readily subject to hydrolysis. I dispensed the script without the Codein Phosph. to eliminate ionic incompatibility, but using Phenobarbiton. Sod. as suggested. A heavy crystalline precipitate of Phenobarbiton. resulted in twelve hours.

I remember that a script similar to this was presented as a question on a trial dispensing paper for final year in 1952, and examples of the resulting precipitate produced in class. The correct method would be, I consider, to suspend the Phenobarbiton. and use Codein Alk. to prevent ionic incompatibility with the Calc. Acetylsalicyl.

—R.M.L. (Vic.).

The correspondent is quite right about Phenobarbiton Sod. and Mist. Calc. Acetylsalicyl. A precipitate does occur on standing. It would not seem likely that the presence of Codein. Alk. would prevent this.

The reaction of a freshly prepared sample of Mist. Calc. Acetylsalicyl. was tested and found to be pH 5.6, which is surprisingly acid and sufficient to cause deposition of Phenobarbiton. on standing.

### Phenazone and Phenol Incompatibility

Could you tell me what is the incompatibility between Phenazone and Phenol, and what are the products of their reaction?

Also, how would the following prescription be best dispensed?

R  
Glycer. Acid. Carbol.  
Glycer. et Phenazon. . . . . aa. 5%  
Ft. aurist. . . . . mitte ½ fl. oz.  
Sig. Gutt 5 in ear t.i.d.

—W.F.L. (Vic.)

Incompatibility occurs when these two solid materials are triturated together, resulting in liquefaction. This change is a physical one known as metathesis or inter-solution of solids and is not necessarily accompanied by any chemical change of the constituents. No reaction between these substances need be expected in solutions which are not highly concentrated. The above prescription may be dispensed satisfactorily by dissolving the Phenazone in 180 m. of Glycerin of Phenol and sufficient Glycerin to produce 240 m. Interpretation of quantities: From the context it could be assumed that 5 per cent. of Phenol and 5 per cent. Phenazone are required. These are normal strengths for the drugs.

### Penicillin Calcium and Streptomycin Sulphate

R  
Streptomycin Sulphate . . . . . 1 G.  
Penicillin . . . . . 100,000 Units  
Sterile Normal Saline to . . . . 100 ml.  
The Nasal Drops.

When Calcium Penicillin is the only salt available could precipitation be expected in the above?

—D.L. (Vic.)

If all the sulphate was converted to calcium sulphate there would be the equivalent of about 4 gr. CaSO<sub>4</sub>. This should just remain in solution. Although a little experience with such solutions has shown that clear solutions may be prepared, the possibility of inactivation by oppositely charged ions must also be borne in mind.



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in topical therapy*

# 3

## Important developments



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1% Hydrocortisone Acetate in a soothing anhydrous ointment base.

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### SIGUENT NEOMYCIN

Neomycin Sulphate  
— Neomycin base, 3.5 mg.  
Anhydrous Ointment base to 1 Gm.

★ For safe, wide spectrum, topical antibiotic therapy.

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Neomycin Sulphate  
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Oculetum base to 1 Gm.

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**an Adequate Sedative, Alkaline Expectorants  
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## \*DIACOL-D

Two teaspoonsful contain ethyl morphine hcl. gr. 1/10, guaiacol m. 5/8, potassium citrate gr. 7½, menthol gr. 1/20, with other aromatics and flavouring

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# Prescription Proprieties and New Drugs

By Geoff K. Treleaven, Ph.C., F.P.S., of the Pharmaceutics Department, Victorian College of Pharmacy.

## Some Combined Hormone Preparations

### Combined ANDROGEN and OESTROGEN Preparations

Formula	Proprietary Preparations
<b>ORAL (Tablets)</b>	
Methyltestosterone 3.6 mg. Ethinyloestradiol 0.0044 mg.	MIXOGEN (Organon)
Methyltestosterone 3 mg. Ethinyloestradiol 0.01 mg.	MEPILIN (B.D.H.) also Elixir
Methyltestosterone 2.5 mg. Ethinyloestradiol 0.005 mg.	FEMANDREN (Ciba)
Methyltestosterone 4 mg. Ethinyloestradiol 0.002 mg.	PRIMODIAN (Schering)
Methyltestosterone 3.5 mg. Ethinyloestradiol 0.01 mg.	MESTRONE (Hamilton)
Methyltestosterone 3 mg. Ethinyloestradiol 0.01 mg.	AMBIGEN (Pharmedica)
Methyltestosterone 10 mg. Hexoestrol 0.2 mg. Vitamin B1 3 mg. Ext. Hepat. Liq. gr. 5	ANTIGERONT (Andrews)
Methyltestosterone 2.5 mg. Stilboestrol 0.25 mg.	MIOTROL (Oxo)
Methylandrostanolone 5 mg. (non-virilising androgen) Ethinyloestradiol 0.005 mg.	NEW-PAUSANDRYL (Roussel)
Methyltestosterone 5 mg. Deoxycortone acetate 0.5 mg. Ethinyloestradiol 0.002 mg.	DYNANDRYL (Roussel)
Dienoestrol 0.1 mg. Methyltestosterone 2.5 mg. Dextro-Amphetamine Sulph. 2.5 mg. Thyroid sicc. 3/10 gr. Calcium phosphate 7.5 gr.	OESTROGENINE COMPOUND FORTE (O.C.F.) (Fawns & McAllans)
Methylandrostenediol 5 mg. Ethinyloestradiol 0.01 mg.	GERISTEROL (Medical Research)
<b>INJECTION</b>	
Testosterone Oenanthate 65 mg. Oestradiol Valerianate 4 mg.	PRIMODIAN DEPOT (Schering)
Testosterone Propionate 25 mg. Hexoestrol 0.5 mg.	ANTIGERONT (Andrews)

### Combined ANDROGEN and PROGESTOGEN Preparations

Formula	Proprietary Preparations
<b>ORAL (Tablets)</b>	
Methyltestosterone 5 mg. Ethisterone 15 mg.	ANDROGESTON (Brit. Schering)
<b>INJECTION</b>	
Testosterone Propionate 15 mg. (25 mg.) Progesterone 10 mg. (10 mg.)	TESTOLUTON (Schering) also Forte

### Combined OESTROGEN and PROGESTOGEN Preparations for Secondary Amenorrhoea and Pregnancy Test, etc.

<b>ORAL (Tablets)</b>	
Ethisterone 10 mg. Ethinyloestradiol 0.05 mg.	ORASECRON (Brit. Schering)
Ethisterone 10 mg. Ethinyloestradiol 0.01 mg.	MENSTROGEN (Organon)
Ethisterone 10 mg. Ethinyloestradiol 0.01 mg.	AMENORONE (Roussel)
<b>INJECTION</b>	
Progesterone 20 mg. Oestradiol benzoate 2 mg.	DUOGYNON (Schering)
Progesterone 20 mg. Oestradiol dipropionate 2 mg.	LUT-OVOCYCLIN (Ciba)
Progesterone 12.5 mg. Ethinyloestradiol 0.02 mg.	MENSTROGEN (Organon)
Progesterone 12.5 mg. Oestradiol Monobenzoate 2.5 mg.	DISECRON (Brit. Schering)

### "NOBLESSE OBLIGE"

The old saying "noblesse oblige" has so far been discussed and applied to medicine and medical practitioners. It has, of course, a much wider application. Nearly every member of the community has some kind of privilege. Many may think that their privileges are obscure, but a little heart searching will probably show that this is not a fact. The privilege may be only an opportunity to do something for somebody else, but it is none the less a privilege. Most people are able to distinguish between what is right and what is wrong, and this is a kind of noblesse which must not be lost sight of. This is something to which we may all turn our attention, and if we try to do this with sincerity we shall not fall into error.—From an Editorial in "The Medical Journal of Australia."

# Floods in Queensland Follow New South Wales Devastation

## Assistance Continues: Appeal Now Closed

Subscription lists published last month, and carried forward to this issue, tell their own story of direct assistance being readily forthcoming for the relief of brother pharmacists seriously affected by the floods in New South Wales early in March, notwithstanding separate subscriptions, in many instances, to the public appeals launched in all States. The inherent unity of pharmacy was never better exemplified nor its charitable manifestation never more worthy of exercise.

The New South Wales floods had no sooner subsided than Queensland, too, had a similar visitation of cyclonic disturbances, with subsequent flooding; but as the centres of population in Queensland are more widely dispersed, losses by chemists in that State, fortunately, have been considerably less in total than those suffered in New South Wales. With first-hand information before them from Miss Dorothy Brighthouse, Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society and the Guild in Queensland, the Board of Management of the Journal feels confident that those who contributed to the Floods Appeal Fund at the time the scope of its assistance appeared to be limited to New South Wales would be willing now that a relatively small part of the total collections be set apart for the relief of chemists who suffered loss by flood damage in Queensland.

A progress payment of £4000 has been forwarded to the Guild Treasurer in New South Wales for distribution, and his grateful acknowledgment is printed below. In the New South Wales news section of this issue we have been able to give pictorial evidence of the plight of residents of some of the flood-stricken towns of New South Wales.

Apart from late subscriptions, which may be in transit from the pharmaceutical collection points in other States, and which will be acknowledged in these columns, the appeal is now closed.

### DONATIONS ACKNOWLEDGED

#### Summary of Collections

Direct to "A.J.P." .....	£1,140	4	0
<b>Victoria—</b>			
Through Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria ..	£1,140	18	0
Through F.P.S. Guild of Australia (Victorian Bch.) ..	2,612	8	0
	3,753	6	0
<b>Queensland—</b>			
Through F.P.S. Guild of Australia (Queensland Branch) ..	431	8	0
<b>South Australia—</b>			
Through Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia ..	176	9	0
Through F.P.S. Guild of Australia (South Australian Branch) ..	68	17	6
	245	6	6
<b>Western Australia—</b>			
Through Pharmaceutical Council of W.A. and F.P.S. Guild of Australia (W.A. Branch) ..	513	12	0
<b>Tasmania—</b>			
Through F.P.S. Guild of Australia (Tasmanian Branch) ..	341	0	6
<b>Grand Total of Collections as per lists Published in March Issue and here-under ..</b>	<b>£6,424</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Less Progress Payment to N.S.W. ....</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Balance (in hand or promised) ..</b>	<b>£2,424</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>6</b>

### GRATEFUL ACKNOWLEDGMENT FROM GUILD TREASURER

Writing to the Journal under date April 20, Mr. W. F. Pinerua, Hon. Treasurer of the N.S.W. Branch of the Guild, has recorded his appreciation thus:

"I wish to acknowledge receipt of your cheque for £4000 on behalf of the flood-stricken chemists in New South Wales. The thanks and heartfelt gratitude of the President and the Committee of the New South Wales Branch of the Guild go with this acknowledgment.

"Your splendid gesture in sponsoring this appeal throughout Australia will, together with the moneys raised in New South Wales, enable us to proffer substantial assistance to our unfortunate colleagues who, in some instances, have suffered almost total loss.

"Mr. Smith and myself have personally visited most of the stricken areas, and have endeavoured to assess the individual losses. The funds will be distributed on this basis.

"It is also the desire of the committee that our unfortunate confreres in Queensland be accorded whatever assistance possible.

"Once again, many thanks."

### DONATIONS DIRECT TO "A.J.P."

Previously acknowledged .....	£1034	3	0
Isaacs, H. J., Balaclava .....	1	1	0
Lang, C. E., Sth. Camberwell .....	5	0	0
Sigma Co. Ltd., Melbourne .....	100	0	0

"A.J.P." total to 30/4/1955 .....

### VICTORIAN DONATIONS

#### PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY LIST

Amount previously acknowledged	£905	14	0
Stanton, Dr. B. L. ....	1	1	0
Weaver, Miss M. G. ....	1	0	0
Prasad, G. R. H. ....	0	15	0
Johnson, F. W. ....	2	2	0
Pear, Miss D. F. ....	1	1	0
Miller, F. A. ....	5	5	0
Gartlan, L. W. ....	5	5	0
Howell, S. W. ....	5	0	0
Hastian, Mrs. B. ....	1	0	0
Beyer, J. H. ....	5	0	0
Davis, W. J. ....	5	5	0
Feller, Mrs. E. ....	2	2	0
Brent, B. A. ....	2	2	0
Abbott, A. H. ....	5	5	0
Landy, J. ....	5	0	0
Bray, H. C. ....	1	1	0
Boltin, J. ....	5	0	0
Grey, D. C. ....	5	5	0
Wright, A. W. ....	5	0	0
Don, W. L. ....	5	0	0
Darling, Miss J. ....	1	0	0

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FERROMYN is an original and logical approach to the problem of iron absorption and utilisation in the treatment of hypochromic anaemias and brings oral iron therapy a step nearer the ideal.

This new iron preparation presents Ferrous Succinate, a bivalent iron salt prepared from succinic acid, which, together with glycine, is essential for the synthesis in the red bone marrow of a porphyrin (haem) containing iron\*.

Normal Hb. and serum iron levels were demonstrated over an average period of 24 days' treatment with a group of hypo-

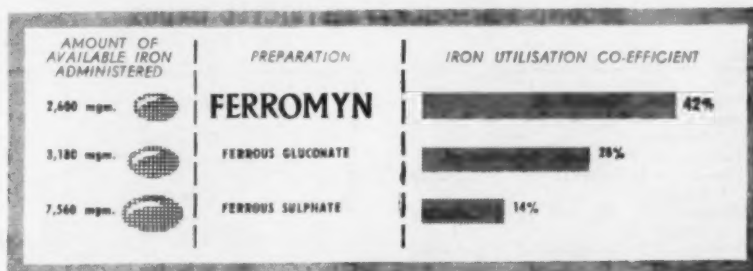
chromic anemia patients with an average initial haemoglobin of 60%.

The controlled clinical trials with Ferromyn show an iron utilisation factor of 42% as compared with 14% Ferrous Sulphate and 28% Ferrous Gluconate.

This response was obtained with the low total average dosage of 2,604 mgm. available iron.

In comparison, the controlled group treated with Ferrous Sulphate required 42 days with an average dosage of 7,568 mgm. available iron to reach the same Hb. and serum iron value.

\*REF.: The Lancet, 14.3.53, p. 333.



**FORMULA:** Each tablet contains 150 mgm. Ferrous Succinate, providing 35 mgm. elemental iron. Also available in a pleasantly flavoured Elixir, each teaspoonful containing Ferrous Succinate 150 mgm.

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11	Atropine Sulphate.	gr. 1/100 in 1cc.	6	1
11	Atropine Sulphate.	gr. 1/150 in 1cc.	6	1
15	Bismuth Oxychloride, 25%, Aqueous.	1cc.	12	—
75	Heparin—white, Injection of.	25,000 U in 1cc.	5	—
78	"Hepastab Forte" (Liver Ext.)	1cc.	6	1
78	"Hepastab Forte" (Liver Ext.)	2cc.	3	1
82	Hyoscine Hydrobromide.	gr. 1/100 in 1cc.	6	—
114	Nikethamide, Injection of.	2cc.	6	—
120	Papaveretum.	gr. 1/3 in 1cc.	6	—
*126	"Pro-Stabillin A.S." (Procaine Penicillin G. in Aqueous Suspension.)	300,000 U in 1 cc.	3	—
*126	"Pro-Stabillin A.S." (Procaine Penicillin G. in Aqueous Suspension.)	600,000 U in 2cc.	2	—
128	"Pro-Stabillin" Oily (Procaine Penicillin G. in Oily Suspension).	300,000 U in 1 cc.	3	—
128	"Pro-Stabillin" Oily (Procaine Penicillin G. in Oily Suspension).	600,000 U in 1.5cc.	2	—
128	"Pro-Stabillin" Oily (Procaine Penicillin G. in Oily Suspension).	900,000 U in 2.25 cc.	2	—
*133	Pethidine Hydrochloride.	50 mg. in 1cc.	6	—
*133	Pethidine Hydrochloride.	100 mg. in 2cc.	6	—
137	Phenobarbitone Sodium, Injection of.	gr. 1½ in 1cc.	6	—
137	Phenobarbitone Sodium, Injection of.	gr. 3 in 2cc.	6	—

**SECOND SCHEDULE — RESTRICTED DRUGS**

R17	Progesterone, Injection of.	10 mg. in 1cc.	6	—
R25	Streptomycin Sulphate, Solution for Injection.	1G. in 2cc.	5	3
R32	Testosterone Propionate, Injection of.	25 mg. in 1cc.	12	—
R34	Vitamin B12, Injection of ("Cobastab" brand).	20 γ in 1cc.	12	1
R34	Vitamin B12, Injection of ("Cobastab" brand).	50 γ in 1cc.	6	1
R34	Vitamin B12, Injection of ("Cobastab" brand).	100 γ in 1cc.	1	1
R34	Vitamin B12, Injection of ("Cobastab" brand).	200 γ in 1cc.	1	—
R34	Vitamin B12, Injection of ("Cobastab" brand).	1000 γ in 1cc.	1	—

(\* Doctor's Bag Emergency Supply.)

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Winter, J.	3	3	0
Palmer, Miss E. I.	2	2	6
Sullivan, T. G.	5	0	0
Roberts, Miss D. M.	5	0	0
Klein, Miss V. R.	0	10	0
Jones, S. H.	2	2	0
Lee, F. N.	5	0	0
Leigh, Mrs. W. J.	5	0	0
Cox, L. F.	10	0	0
Whitchurch, Mrs. P. N.	0	10	0
Sleigh, S. S.	0	10	6
Savage, Miss C. L.	2	2	6
Matthews, H. E.	10	0	0
Cattanach, A. S. H.	2	2	0
Cooke, C. R.	5	5	0
Beckingsale, G. G.	2	2	0
Bickerton, A. H.	3	3	0
Macintosh, Miss H. R.	2	0	0
Amor, Mrs. F.	1	1	0
Portbury, A. E.	1	1	0
Arthur, J. C.	1	1	0
Immergluck, M. J.	0	10	0
Richardson, M. A.	2	2	0
Keogh, T. P.	5	5	0
Isaacs, H. J.	0	10	6
Harris, S. H. L.	1	1	0
Rigg, A.	3	3	0
Gregory, R. W.	2	2	0
Wood, I. C.	1	1	0
Hooper, W.	2	0	0
Blake, A. O. C.	2	2	0
Locke, B. A.	5	0	0
Tonkins, J. L.	2	2	6
Marshall, A. C.	1	5	0
Davies, H. E.	2	2	6
Mursell, Mrs. S. A.	1	12	6
Trinder, J. K.	1	1	0
Trinder, Mrs. V. J.	1	1	0
Boyd, J. C.	7	10	0
Lees, D. A.	5	0	0
Sparre, C. F. W.	1	0	0
LePlastrier, G. C.	1	1	0
Vance, A. L.	2	2	0
Marshall, M. R.	1	1	0
Fisher, Miss A. M.	5	0	0
Marshall, Mrs. B. L.	0	12	6
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Martin, F. W.	2	0	0
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£1140 18 0

#### VICTORIAN GUILD COLLECTIONS

Previously acknowledged	£2553	10	0
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Reed, T. W.	3	3	0

Total to 30/4/1955 £2612 8 0

#### QUEENSLAND DONATIONS

Previously acknowledged	£375	9	6
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Monkhouse, C. J.	5	0	0
Lawrenson, Miss B.	10	0	0

Total to 30/3/55 £431 8 6

#### SOUTH AUSTRALIAN DONATIONS

##### Pharmaceutical Society List

Previously acknowledged	£155	2	0
Less donations made direct to Guild, and included in error in March list (Messrs. Arbon, Miller, Bourne, Newson, Martin, Measday, Tonkin, Butcher, Collyer, Carrig Chemists Ltd., and Miller)			
Paterson, R. T.	44	3	0
Guenther, R. J.	2	2	0
Taylor, R. A.	3	3	0
Mathieson, A. G.	1	1	0
Coultas, R. J.	2	2	0
Burge, R. H.	5	5	0
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Physick, J.	2	2	0
Gerard, Miss N. J.	1	1	0
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Maine, J. E.	2	2	0
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Saies, D.	1	1	0
Manhire, D. W.	0	10	0
Palape, J. Z.	2	2	0
Coombe, E. I.	2	0	0
Evans, H. J. K.	2	2	0
Bartold, G. P.	1	1	0
Moriarty, D. F.	2	2	0
Flood, J. W.	1	1	0
Brokensha, J. A. P.	2	2	0
Frayne, A. J.	1	1	0
Norman, J. C.	2	2	0
Lingham, D. A.	2	2	0
Holloway, A. C.	3	3	0
Wilson, R. J.	0	10	0
Weller, R. L. E.	1	1	0
Scott, E. W. S.	2	2	0
Young, H. H.	1	1	0
Watson, G. H.	5	0	0
Alice Springs Pharmacy	2	0	0

Total £176 9 0

##### Guild (S.A.) Collections

Previously acknowledged	£66	15	6
Manning, L. H.	2	2	0
Total	£68	17	6

# WESTERN AUSTRALIAN DONATIONS

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Garcia, Miss V.	5 0 0
Gillespie, K. H.	5 0 0
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Burking, A.	5 5 0

Chemist and Druggist Welfare Fund*	£413 12 0
	100 0 0
	£513 12 0

\*Mr. F. W. Avenell writes: "The Chemist and Druggist Welfare Fund is virtually the Pharmacy Ball Fund, and is administered by a committee consisting of two members from the Guild (W.A. Branch) and two from each of the wholesalers (F. H. Faulding & Co. Ltd. and D.H.A. (W.A.) Pty. Ltd.). The Committee comprises Messrs. G. H. Dallimore, Ph. Ch. (President), Dan White, Ph. Ch. (Secretary), R. M. Miller and D. Black (F. H. Faulding & Co. Ltd.), and T. Hackett and J. Evans (D.H.A. (W.A.) Pty. Ltd.).

## TASMANIAN DONATIONS

Previously acknowledged	£330 15 6
Boland, R. M.	3 3 0
Dillon, C. B.	5 0 0
Gibson, Miss M. L.	2 2 0
Total	£341 0 6

## ASSISTANCE IN KIND

### Boots Pure Drug Co. (Aust.) Pty. Ltd.

A letter has been received from Boots Pure Drug Co. (Aust.) Pty. Ltd., advising that apart from its initial donation of 100 guineas to the New South Wales Branch of the Guild, and a further contribution of £1320 through the Federal Office of the Guild in Melbourne (acknowledged through the Victorian Branch), the New South Wales Branch of the Guild were notified that all damaged stock of retailers affected would be replaced free of charge immediately their requirements were notified. The Company has also been active during the recent cyclonic disturbances in Queensland, and their Queensland manager, Mr. K. Jones, was asked to form a Drug Trade Committee with the Red Cross for this emergency and for any further flood emergencies which may arise.

We have been informed of assistance in kind having been made available also by—

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# Pharmacology for Pharmacy

By F. H. Shaw, M.Sc., Ph.D.(Lond.), Professor of Pharmacology, University of Melbourne.

(Second Article)

## Administration of Drugs

"One teaspoonful three times a day." Until recent years this direction epitomised our knowledge of drug administration. Today the giving of medicine is no longer as simple as this. Since 1935 a great deal of study has been given to the correct manner of securing adequate concentration of the drug at the site of action for adequate time. This and no other is the cardinal principle of dosage. Twenty years ago the discovery of the sulphonamides opened up not only a therapeutic era, but a milestone in General Pharmacology was also passed.

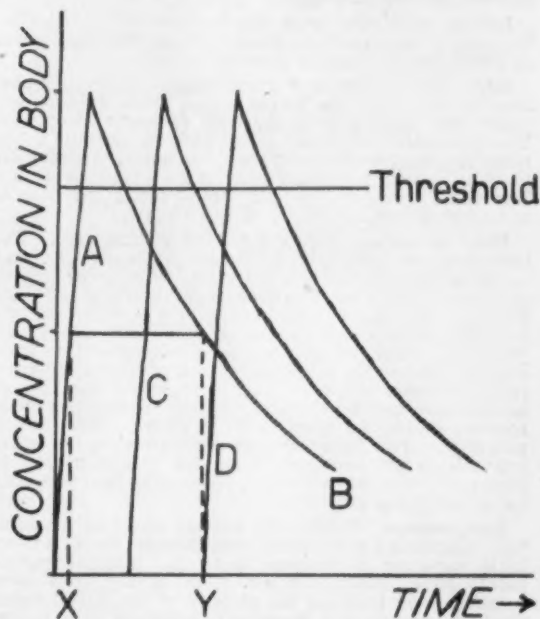
Pharmacology may now be divided into two branches: Applied Pharmacology (therapeutics) and General Pharmacology. In the latter division we learn how to employ drugs, how they act, and all generalities associated with drug action as distinct from mere detail of action on this or that organ.

Throughout the history of Science we find that one advance has to depend upon another discovery. A correct conception of dosage had to await the advent of two events. The first was the discovery of the sulphonamides mentioned above. The other was the growth of Clinical Biochemistry, that branch of Biochemistry which deals with the measurement of the constituents of the blood (and other body fluids) such as glucose, urea, etc. When, with the aid of the biochemist, the physician was able to diagnose illnesses more readily by measuring the departure from normal of these constituents, it was natural that he should turn his attention to the assay of drugs in body fluids.

Man's first successful attack on invading micro-organisms was the use of quinine against the malarial parasite; the next, the use of organic arsenicals against protozoa such as the spirochaetes of syphilis. The dosage regimen was, however, entirely without theoretical basis. It just grew up. As we shall see, this was largely due to the fact that one could not (and this is still more or less true today) assay these medicinals in the blood or tissues. With the advent of the sulphonamides this was not so. Several accurate and rapid methods of analysis were developed. Now, during treatment with the sulphur drugs, it was noticed that some patients recovered from their disease, others did not. Then someone remarked on the coincidence that those recovering had more than 10 mgms per 100 ml of drug in their blood, and no matter how long an amount less than this remained in the blood, the invading organism was not conquered. Thus there arose the notion of a Threshold Concentration, a concentration below which a drug was ineffective. We now know that there is a threshold dose for every drug. In the case of morphine the lowest dose shown to be able to affect the cough centre is about 5 mgm. Hence those cough mixtures with 1/20 gr (or even less!) of morphine per dose are valueless.

Now the amount of drug in the body at any time is never static. It is a dynamic balance between the amount entering and the amount leaving (including destruction). The amount entering is roughly proportional to the dose. But what of the amount disappearing? If the plasma contains 20 mgm/100 ml at the present moment, how much will it contain 20

minutes later? The rate of disappearance of all drugs (with the possible exception of alcohol) follows a very general law. The amount disappearing is proportional to the amount present at any time. The more mathematically minded will recognise this as an exponential decay (Curve B Fig.). What use can be made of this rule? It enables us to predict the amount and frequency of dosage. Now refer to Fig.



Curve A represents the uptake of the drug by the body after the administration of the drug. Even whilst the concentration of drug is increasing in the blood stream elimination and destruction are taking place in the body. Eventually the latter triumphs, and the concentration in the tissues begins to fall (Curve B). The time it takes the concentration to fall to half its maximum value is referred to as the "halving-time" (Y-X minutes). The "halving-time," of course, varies with the nature of the drug. It varies from minutes (adrenaline) to hours (penicillin) or even days (digitalis). When the drug concentration falls below the threshold value its therapeutic action ceases. How, then, are we to maintain this critical level? It can be shown mathematically that if the patient is dosed three times every "halving-time" (A, C, D) then the concentration will remain above the threshold.

Since the arrival of the sulphonamides more knowledge about dosage has accumulated. We now know that drugs can be roughly divided into three groups:—

A. Those like the sulphonamides and salicylates in which a threshold must be attained and maintained for a period of time, such as a week.

B. Those where a threshold must be attained at regular intervals, but need not necessarily be maintained between intervals. In other words, certain peaks must be reached every few hours. Penicillin and streptomycin are members of this class. We must not let theory run away with practice, however. Theoretically it is not necessary to maintain a constant level of penicillin in the body fluids for the whole 24 hours. It is only necessary to achieve a level of 0.2 unit per ml every six hours. Why, then, develop long-acting penicillins, such as procaine penicillin? Solely because it is both painful and costly to the patient to receive four injections per day where one alone would suffice.

C. To this group belong those drugs which are "picked out" by the tissues and never appear in the blood to any extent. It is the tissue concentration and not blood level which is important. Such important drugs as quinine and digitalis belong to this series.

Let us now turn from the general to the specific. We shall enumerate those factors which alter the normal response of the usually administered dose.

**Age.** This presents a great problem. In the past several rules such as Young's, etc., were devised, but these only worked with the help of many exceptions. Young children are very susceptible to morphine, but quite resistant to barbiturates or atropine. Aged individuals require a diminished dose of alkaloid drugs. The usual statement is that three-fourths the dose is to be given for individuals of 60-70 years.

Many drugs are poorly tolerated by the aged. The barbiturate sedatives, morphine and hyoscine, are likely to excite and confuse the individual with enhancement of disorientation, forgetfulness, unsteadiness and apprehension, which are the reverse of the effect in the average adult. Bromides, and potassium thiocyanate, often prescribed indiscriminately for hypertensive individuals, frequently accumulate as a result of impaired renal function, and thus lead to toxic effects. Drugs which raise blood pressure, like the sympathomimetic amines, should be given with caution. Penicillin is poorly absorbed from the alimentary canal in the adult, but this is an excellent route for administration to young children, to whom a hypodermic injection may be a terrifying experience.

**Temperature.** Within the normal range of temperature encountered in health and disease there is very little variation in response to drugs. Animal experiments have shown that elevation of the body temperature may increase the toxicity of the barbiturates. Cooling animals may profoundly influence drug action. This was once only of academic interest, but with the introduction of hypothermia into anaesthesia (the cooling of the whole body as low as 25 deg. C.) the altered action of drugs in this cold environment is of fundamental importance.

**Idiosyncrasy.** This is one of the most interesting facets of drug action, and one which may cause the patient great discomfort, if not death. The term is commonly used to include such effects as urticaria, neuritis, jaundice, anaemia, leukopenia, or allergic reactions, which some drugs produce in some persons, but do not produce in the majority, irrespective of the dose employed. These effects are discovered only by bitter experience. It is known that idiosyncratic responses are more frequent with acetylsalicylic acid, aminopyrine, the organoid arsenals, the sulfonamide drugs, thiouracil, quinine, penicillin and others than with alcohol, amphetamine, cascara sagrada, chloral hydrate, digitalis and others, but there is no useful

generalisation for the prediction of the occurrence with any type of drug in any particular patient. Many of the responses resemble the allergic response to foreign protein, but there is no quantitative evidence that individuals that suffer from allergies to plant substances are more prone to evidence idiosyncrasy to drugs. Many of these idiosyncrasies have occurred frequently enough that they have been given a name to simplify recording their occurrence, such as the "Nitritoid Crisis," "Hemorrhagic Encephalitis," "Purpura" and "Anaphylactoid Effects." The symptoms may be controlled in many instances by antihistaminic or antiallergic therapy, although it may be better controlled in some cases by specific therapy such as an increase in systemic calcium ions.

Morphine and hyoscine are two old drugs which are liable to present alarming reactions in some people. Both drugs are sedative, but occasionally, more particularly in women and the aged, they may cause an excitation.

Penicillin is one of the modern drugs to which allergic sensitisation occurs. Fortunately this is seldom serious and usually involves only the skin. The following manifestations have been described: contact dermatitis after ointments, solutions and lozenges, local reactions after intramuscular injections of repository penicillin, general reactions after all types of systemic administration, including erythema, urticaria, serum sickness and exfoliative dermatitis.

**Presence of disease.** In some instances the effects of drugs are exaggerated in the presence of an altered status of the organism. For example, uterine-stimulating drugs such as ergot and posterior pituitary are much more effective on the pregnant than on the non-pregnant uterus. Effective contraction of the uterus increases as term is approached, to reach a maximum in the immediately postpartum state. Diuresis, as produced by mercury-containing compounds, is of much greater magnitude in patients with edema associated with cardiac decompensation than in the normal. Curare causes much more profound muscular paralysis in patients with myasthenia gravis than in the normal. Vitamin B12 causes much more pronounced reticulocytosis in the presence of pernicious anaemia than in the absence of anaemia.

Digitalis increases cardiac output if the heart is decompensated, but if the heart is normal some decrease in cardiac output may be observed. Antipyretic drugs will only reduce the body temperature in a fevered patient.

If a drug is destroyed by the liver or excreted by the kidney, disease of these organs will prolong the action of the drug. This applies particularly to the barbiturates which are detoxified by the liver.

**Tolerance and Habituation.** The repeated administration of some drugs results in a loss of response unless the dose is increased. Tolerance is distinct from habit formation. Tolerance is developed to both nitrites and morphine, but only habituation to the latter. Cocaine exhibits habit formation with little tolerance. The mechanism of tolerance has always fascinated pharmacologists. Despite many theories, we are far from knowing the cause. More rapid destruction of the drug in the body is not the explanation. Tolerance to the ganglionic blocking agent, hexamethonium (used to lower blood pressure in hypertensives), is apparently due to the formation, from the drug itself, of a substance which antagonises the action of the hexamethonium.

And so finally we see that the giving of a medicine is not a simple procedure. After we have considered our dosage regime from the theoretical approach there is still a mass of empirical data to be remembered. Man is not one of many, but an individual in a population.

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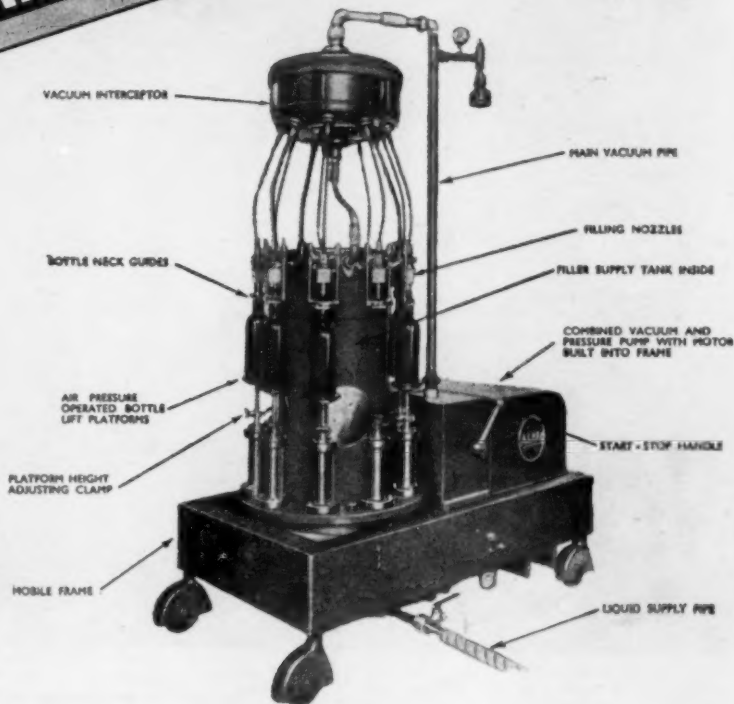
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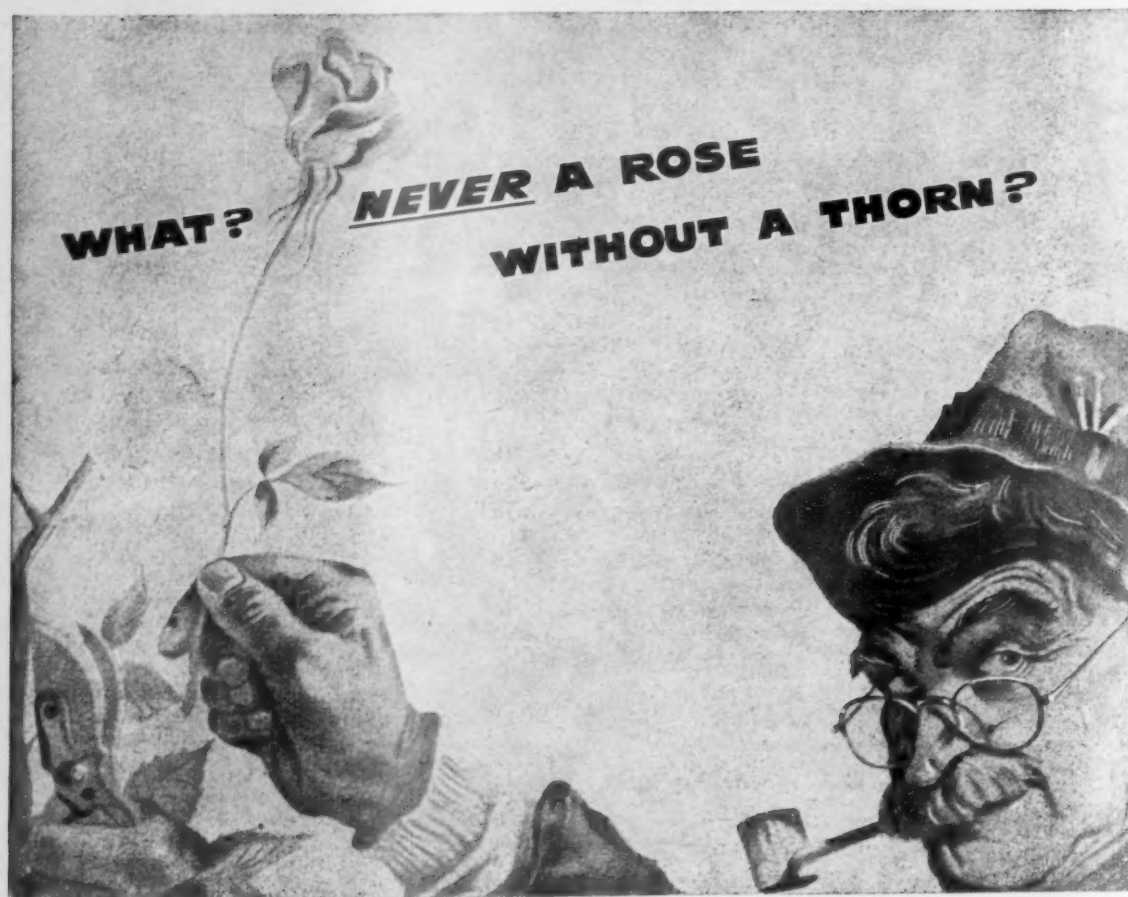
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# "You Can't Have Your Cake and Eat it Too"

An Address by Mr. E. G. Hall, President, at the 79th Annual Meeting of Members of the Pharmaceutical Society of N.S.W.

I feel it is about time that we chemists critically examined our present position in view of our claim to be professional men. It would appear that during the past ten years or so rather major changes have come about in our business life, and it will, I think, pay a dividend if we were to spend a few minutes considering this most important consideration. Originally I was prompted to give this matter some thought by a very pertinent remark passed at a conference here in Sydney last year when a gentleman whom I had to interview on an important matter appertaining to pharmacy said "he thought chemists would find it hard to sustain their claim today to be classed as professional men because they had converted their pharmacies into quasi-general stores, and therefore were now only glorified shopkeepers." If these words are not quite verbatim, they completely convey the sentiment. I thus decided to make a short, critical survey with a view to discovering if there was any truth in such a statement, and my conclusion was that I have to admit there is a measure of substance in what he said. I made this reluctant decision after considering about four aspects of our calling.

At the very outset I wish to make it very plain that I am not criticising the idea of a chemist making a profit. I am in business the same as anyone else to make money, but my remarks will concern ways and means of making that money.

## 1. Style of Pharmacies.

No one can quibble with the improvement brought about in the general appearances of pharmacies today. The modern trend is to have the doorway as wide as possible, to replace the old, deep, wide windows with small low display units (giving full vision into the shop), to flood the shop with as much light as possible, and to paint the interior with the most contemporary colour schemes. All these are commendable changes for the good, bearing a striking contrast to the dark, gloomy and often uninviting shops we formerly knew. This "new look" is to be encouraged both from attracting "customer traffic" and from the point of view of the people working there. However, one regrettable feature I have noticed is that in a number of instances the dispensary, the professional heart of a pharmacy, is now tucked away in a corner, not being allocated a square foot more than can be helped. I have even seen some which are so small only one person can be in them at a time. We hear chemists say we are not ordinary shop keepers because we dispense medicine, but go into a lot of their dispensaries and you will hardly have room to swing a measure. It is said a chemist could not exist solely on his dispensing department. I answer this by saying that is our own fault, and if such is the case, we should give careful thought to overhauling our professional charges, for we are the only people capable and qualified to give the public this service, and we should be adequately paid for that qualification. If such a thing as a margin for skill applies in industry where people are only dealing with such things as metal and wood, it most certainly should apply in professions where people are dealing with the most precious of all commodities, human life. We must ensure that our dispensing department is properly set out and properly equipped. We should also make an onslaught on the medico to return to the true prescription. We can do this by a concerted effort to educate the doctor to use such guides as our own A.P.F.—the doctor has to prescribe in its

true sense under such conditions as laid down by the Pensioner Medical Service, so why not in private practice. What qualifications are necessary, except that of being able to read, if a chemist spends all his time scraping labels off bottles. Let us feature at all times our dispensing section and our dispensing prowess. Do not let our modernisation programme follow the style of American drug stores wherein the dispensary is quite an after-thought. Let us also rid ourselves of the cancer of the stock mixture made by the wholesaler, and do in our dispensary, adequately provided for in space and equipment, what we alone are trained to do.

## 2. Choice of Merchandise.

We need to think carefully about the merchandise which we see displayed in chemists' shops today. I appreciate fully we must carry a great variety of stock these times, but I think we must start and draw the line somewhere as regards the type of merchandise if we wish to avoid being tabbed general shop keepers. In my touring around Sydney and the country districts of N.S.W. I have been astounded with what I have seen on display in chemists' shops. General hardware, radios, refrigerators, sporting goods, e.g. tennis racquets and golf sticks, household crockery, jewellery and china, lawn mowers and toys, just to mention a few. I am by no means adopting a Puritan attitude toward chemists' stocks, and claim that we should only stock absolutely ethical pharmaceutical products, for I have no doubt a lot would go out of business, but I do say that we must call a halt somewhere in order to retain a professional status. It is futile us protesting against such things as unregistered ownership if we do not clean up our own house. If any chemist wishes to have a radio or gift shop, have it by all means, but do not have it as part of your true chemist shop. We cannot complain that this shop or that one stocks chemists' lines if we ourselves enter into competition with them by stocking extra-pharmacy merchandise. I have had it said to me that the reason the chemist has to stock these things is because of the competition he receives from the general store. This I believe is only a partial truth, because I have yet to be convinced the chemist himself fully avails himself of the advantages he has at his disposal of promoting the sale of goods specifically reserved for his sole distribution, and if chemists continue to expand the outside goods stocked, our case is considerably weakened in our campaign of "pharmacy for the pharmacist." Let us not jeopardise our position by our own folly.

## 3. Chemists and the Law.

It behoves every professional man to set an example in the community by not gaining notoriety for himself by publicity for breaches of the law. Unfortunately we often see reports in the papers, such as the one appearing about seven days ago, of chemists deliberately flouting the law by supplying substances under P.O.A.D.A. without prescriptions or selling restricted drugs without prescriptions, etc. While I appreciate in relation to one particular Act chemists are plagued by technicalities, I firmly believe in general a few try to obtain an unfair advantage over the whole by supplying substances illegally. The consequent publicity if they are caught does not boost the chemist's professional stocks.

## 4. General Conduct of Chemists.

In all groups of professional men there exists a code, whether written or unwritten, of professional conduct

# Mr. Pharmacist

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which by and large the great majority observe. Your Society has presented to you a suggested code of conduct which I wholeheartedly commend to you. In this short address I only wish to refer to one aspect, that being "the chemist in relation to his fellow chemist." My contention is that if a chemist is to retain his full professional status he must support this particular section. However, I have found a tendency to ignore this important division of late, which has also caused our sister organisation, the Guild, some concern: in particular I refer to both price cutting and non-observance of recognised trading hours. Nothing is more damaging to chemists' professional status than the indulgence in these two degrading practices, and nothing will reduce the chemist to a mere shop keeper quicker than this will. Surely to goodness any chemist can make sufficient profit during the recognised hours, while I cannot see what any man gains by deliberately throwing away a portion of his legitimate profit. As professional men, remember you have to set an example for others to follow, and if we do not teach the young pharmacist correct ethics we cannot expect him to do the correct thing when he becomes a master pharmacist. I have no sympathy with any chemist who does not observe recognised decorum in relation to either of these matters, because both practices do untold harm to correct professional behaviour. I have never seen a doctor or a dentist or a lawyer hide behind the door waiting for a client whom they might attract because the man next to him is not there, so why do chemists do it? These people provide a service, but no greater a one than we do. One never hears of a doctor or a dentist cutting his fee to beat the man along the road. They have a professional agreement, and they stick to it. Unfortunately we cannot say the same about our calling, even though a system has been developed which is outstanding for its simplicity, a fee for service. May I appeal to chemists to give this matter their earnest consideration.

Finally I wish to refer to the development of which I choose to call "unholy alliances." For years I have heard the cry "Keep pharmacy for the pharmacist." How can this survive if we do nothing each and individually to retain the profession for ourselves by not entering into all kinds of agreements with outsiders to carry on shops? I do not want to go into any details in relation to this, for I know everyone knows to what I am referring, but just to say remember you had to work mighty hard to get your registration to give you the privilege of conducting a pharmacy, so do not sell that mighty privilege for the proverbial piece of silver. Unregistered ownership can never do anything to elevate our professional standards.

In conclusion let me earnestly request you never to commit any act in business without first considering whether you are doing something which does not enhance our professional status. I feel for too long chemists have adopted an apologetic attitude: this is not an advantage either, rather let me emphasise our obvious and exclusive position in the community by commanding a respect from all quarters, both from the public and our fellow professional groups, and assume our rightful place as a respected professional man. However, remember always we can only do this by adopting the highest code of conduct commercially, morally and professionally. We have to make up our minds, therefore, whether we are going to perpetuate the time-honoured idea that chemists are professional members of the community or whether we are going to descend to the status of plain shop keepers, have so-called sales and bargain counters engaging in price wars and the like, or enjoy the exclusive status of a specialist. Remember you have to decide which it will be. The decision will be obvious from the conduct of pharmacy and the actions of the chemists. It is entirely up to us. Do not forget, though, "you can't have your cake and eat it too."

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# The Women's Section

Correspondent: Miss A. K. Anderson

I regret having to report that our Federal President, Miss Freda Smalley, is still in hospital, though now slowly improving. We all send our best wishes to Miss Smalley, and hope that she will continue to make good progress, and soon be able to return home after her long spell in hospital.

## WOMEN PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION OF VICTORIA

Owing to the Easter holidays, the date of our April meeting was altered to April 14, when our guest speaker was Senator Ivy Wedgwood, Victoria's only woman in Parliament. A report of Mrs. Wedgwood's talk will be given in the next issue of "A.J.P."

On May 5 Mrs. J. G. Norris is to be our guest speaker, and has chosen, from her many interests, to speak to us on "Immigration." This should be a most interesting talk, as Mrs. Norris is one of our best women speakers.

Our Annual Meeting will take place at the College on Thursday, May 19. Will all members make a note of those two dates in May.

Miss Renie MacGillivray has arranged a theatre party to the Princess Theatre on Monday, May 16, when Sir Ralph and Lady Richardson, with Dame Sybil Thorndike and Lewis Casson, will present "The Sleeping Prince." Will members requiring tickets please contact Miss MacGillivray, Buckley street, Essendon, FU7528, as soon as possible. Tickets are 21/-.

## THE ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS OF QUEENSLAND

The tenth annual meeting of our Association was held in the Lyceum Club rooms on March 17, at 8 p.m.

Mrs. Roush, our President, opened the meeting, and welcomed our patron, Mr. Martin, new apprentices, our newly qualified members and other members.

The Secretary read the minutes of the annual meeting held on March 18, 1954, and the report of the year's activities, which were varied and interesting. The Treasurer presented the report and balance-sheet.

The students' representative on the committee presented a report of students' activities during the past 12 months. As Miss Blanshard, who had attended National Council of Women meetings as our representative throughout the year, had left for overseas, we had no report, but our President outlined for us some of the activities of the National Council of Women.

Mrs. Roush called upon Mr. Martin to present the Association's Bursary, presented to the woman student gaining the highest pass in the final examinations during the preceding year. This was won by Miss E. Ploetz. Mr. Martin congratulated the students on the high standard of their work, and he wished Miss Ploetz a happy and successful career.

Mrs. Roush made a presentation to Miss Betty Jebb in honour of her approaching marriage, and extended to her best wishes for the future, on behalf of the Committee and members.

Miss Betty Rowland asked Mrs. Roush to accept a small token as our appreciation of her efforts during her term of office as President. We were sorry that Mrs. Roush had found it necessary to resign from the Committee.

Our Returning Officer, Miss Brighthouse, was unable to attend the meeting, so Mr. Martin read the report, which declared Miss Chalmers, Mrs. Carlson, Mrs. Eden, Miss Everett, Mrs. Grant-Taylor, Miss Tomlinson, Miss Wilson and Miss Whitehead duly nominated as members of the Committee of Management of the Association for the ensuing year.

At the close of the meeting a Committee meeting was held, when the following office-bearers were elected:—

President: Miss E. Everett.

Vice-President: Mrs. L. Carlson.

Secretary: Miss P. Wilson.

Assistant Secretary: Miss E. A. Tomlinson.

Treasurer: Miss R. Whitehead.

Social Hostess: Miss E. Chalmers.

Representative to National Council of Women Meetings: Mrs. Eden.

A delightful supper, arranged by Miss Everett, was enjoyed by all.

## THE WOMEN PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA

A committee meeting was held at the home of Mrs. J. Martin at Netherby on April 5, at 8 p.m., when the new Committee elected at our recent annual general meeting met for the first time.

Mrs. K. V. Read presided, and in her opening remarks congratulated Mrs. L. J. Maloney, our immediate Past President, who has been elected a member of the Soroptomists' Club.

The Committee discussed, in detail, plans for our forthcoming meetings this year; a number of excellent ideas were suggested, and we are anticipating a very interesting and successful year.

We are pleased to welcome to the Committee Miss Elaine Lokan, a third-year student, who has been chosen to represent our associate members on the Committee.

We have said "Goodbye" to one of our members, Miss Yvonne Fricker, who has sailed for the United Kingdom, and our best wishes for a happy and successful holiday abroad go with her.

## W.A. WOMEN PHARMACISTS' ASSOCIATION

The annual charity night was held at Mrs. Bullock's home in Peppermint grove on March 12.

This year the training of Guide Dogs for the Blind was the charity chosen.

The President, Miss Eula Gray, the Committee, and an enthusiastic band of helpers raised the sum of £160 for this worthy cause.

The President of the Pharmaceutical Council, Mr. R. I. Cohen, and Mrs. Cohen, and the President of the Guild, Mr. G. Allan, and Mrs. Allan were amongst those present.

Dina, the Guide Dog, accompanied Mr. Arnold Cook when he spoke during the evening about the methods used for training the dogs.

All present thoroughly enjoyed themselves.

The Association wishes to thank the wholesale houses and representatives who so generously donated prizes and goods which contributed to the success of the evening.

# Legal

## BOOTS APPLY FOR LICENCE TO OPEN PHARMACY IN CHRISTCHURCH, N.Z.

An application which will be watched with the greatest interest by pharmaceutical chemists in New Zealand and Australia was made to the Pharmacy Authority (Judge Stillwell) on April 20. This was an action by Boots the Chemists (New Zealand) Ltd. to open a shop at 748 Colombo street, Christchurch, N.Z.

The application, the first of its kind under the Pharmacy Amendment Act of 1954, was opposed by six Christchurch chemists on the ground that the act did not allow the application, and on the ground that Christchurch chemists already provided a full and efficient service.

Mr. H. R. C. Wild, of Wellington, appeared for the applicant company, and Dr. R. G. McElroy, of Auckland, with him Mr. T. A. Gresson, for the objectors.

In 1936 Boots came to New Zealand and bought shops in Auckland and Wellington, Mr. Wild said. In 1937, an industrial plan for the pharmaceutical industry was formulated under the Industrial Efficiency Act, and it was necessary to obtain a licence to open any retail pharmacy. In 1938, Boots obtained licences for Palmerston North and Dunedin, but were refused a licence for Invercargill.

During and immediately after the war, the company made no application for extension, said Mr. Wild. In 1951, it applied unsuccessfully for a licence in Wanganui, in 1953 obtained a licence in Hamilton, and last year obtained one at Lower Hutt.

### Size of Proposed Shop

For 17 years it had had shops in all the main centres except Christchurch, and it was now considered that extension to Christchurch was warranted, Mr. Wild said. The shop proposed in Christchurch was approximately the size of the Lower Hutt shop, the smallest of the three varieties. The proposed staff was eight, compared with 16 at Dunedin and 29 at Auckland and Wellington.

Contending that the public interest would be served by the opening of the shop in Christchurch, Mr. Wild said that letters had been sent to the Wellington and Dunedin offices of Boots by Christchurch persons, who had found they could not get the goods required elsewhere.

The company's policy was not to criticise other chemists, but it believed it was able to provide a fuller service and offer a wider range of goods, he said. It dispensed social security prescriptions and stocked every brand of proprietary medicine, as did other chemists, but it also stocked its own patent medicines, at a slightly lower cost, other British lines, mostly in less demand, and was able to supply a wider range of surgical equipment than the ordinary chemist.

### Effect on Other Chemists

Andrew Wellington Boyce, deputy managing director of the company, produced letters received by the company from Christchurch. Since December 26, letters had been received, two from chemists. Twelve of them were asking for saccharin. The Dunedin office had had six requests so far this year.

Mr. Boyce quoted previous decisions supporting his view that suburban chemists were not affected by the opening of Boots, but admitted in cross-examination that the impact on city chemists' business would be "fairly severe."

Questioned by Dr. McElroy, Mr. Boyce said that the company's application to operate in Dunedin was granted on the ground that Dunedin pharmacies were

not up to date. Christchurch pharmacies, he said, had as high a standard as anywhere else in New Zealand.

To further questions, Mr. Boyce said the New Zealand company had a capital of £60,000, of which 59,920 shares were held by Boots Pure Drug Company, and the remaining 80 by local directors and officers. New Zealand was the only place other than Britain where there was a chain of retail shops.

The company's policy was not to open in any centre with a population of fewer than 20,000, Mr. Boyce said. He estimated the Christchurch shop's turnover at £25,000 in the first year, increasing to £35,000 in the third.

He agreed that his company's average of dispensing to total turnover was 20 per cent. below the Dominion average, but when re-examined by Mr. Wild, said his company's turnover in toilet goods was 33 per cent., against a likely average of 17 per cent., so that the fact that dispensing accounted for only 15 per cent. did not mean that the company was not taking its share of dispensing.

### Quality of Firm's Supplies

On visits to England he had seen Boots' organisation, said Philip Stanley Foster, a surgeon, and chairman of the New Zealand Medical Council. He had discussed Boots' supplies with senior members of the Christchurch Hospital medical staff, and learned that the standard of their goods in England was high. He did not criticise the service given by Christchurch chemists—they had given good service—but he thought it logical that a big firm supplying a lot of goods necessary to the growing community should be established in Christchurch.

To Mr. Gresson, Mr. Foster said he knew of not infrequent cases of patients being unable to obtain special surgical requirements. It had always been difficult to get adequate fittings of trusses. It was difficult to find someone to fit trusses.

Nancy Northcroft, regional planning officer for the Christchurch Regional Planning Authority, and formerly Town Planning Officer for the Christchurch City Council, was called by the objectors to give evidence. She said it was recognised in town planning that shops tended to follow the population. The first business to be established in a new area was usually the mixed business, and later the tobacconist, hairdresser, chemist or butcher.

In other words, a considerable proportion of the shopping needs of new areas was catered for locally, said Miss Northcroft. However, people required to go to the centre of the city to work, or to visit departmental stores and banks, and there was a recognised tendency for them to buy as they were going to and from work.

Some of the impact of the increased population in the suburbs was therefore reflected in the centre of the city, and the trade in it, said Miss Northcroft. This particularly affected clothing and furniture businesses, and to a much smaller extent the grocer, butcher or chemist.

### Existing Pharmacies

James Arthur Sydney Marris, a public accountant, and secretary of the Canterbury division of the Chemists' Service Guild of New Zealand, said there were 20 pharmacies within a radius of half a mile of Boots' proposed premises, and nine were within 250 yards. Over the last 20 years there had been a steady increase in suburban pharmacies, and only one licence had been granted in the central area in recent years.

The increased number of suburban pharmacies had restricted the increase in turnover in city pharmacies, in spite of the considerable increase in population, said Mr. Marris.

Dr. McElroy, in his submissions, said that Boots were absolutely precluded under the amendment to the act, because the parent company was a wholesale one. The act placed statutory bias against multiple-owned phar-



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## PROMOTION OF PHOTOGRAPHY IN THE PHARMACY

In order to make known to the public that a Chemist is promoting photography, a proper display of photographic goods is most essential. This display should be two-fold, and we emphasise the importance of both, as it appears that many Chemists overlook these two factors.

1. It is essential that a part of the window, at least, should be permanently devoted to a display of a range of cameras and photographic equipment. Important accessories, such as an exposure meter, tripod with a ball and socket head, projector, flash gun, and, if stocked and space permits, an Enlarger.

2. To brighten up the display, a couple of photographs are invaluable. Whilst there is little need to change the goods on display—which is in direct contradiction to the general principles of business promotion which exist in other trades—we suggest that the photographs displayed be changed from time to time.

Most prospective camera buyers deliberate for some time before making a purchase, and they will pass the window several times before reaching a decision. Frequent changing of the display of cameras will tend to cause confusion and probably result in, at least, a delay in purchasing. Constant window display is necessary, even in the so-called "bad" season, viz., winter time, particularly so because medium-priced cameras are purchased all the year round, and usually customers do not take seriously the Chemist who does not vigorously promote sales right through the year, as does a photographic dealer.

A brief descriptive card, showing price, should accompany each camera displayed in the window.

If display space is urgently needed, that allotted to cameras may be reduced during the slow season, but some medium-priced cameras at least should always be visible.

It is well known that Chemists are sometimes in difficulty due to pressure exercised by manufacturers of cosmetics, toothpastes, soaps, etc., for display space, but it is well to remember that a display of a particular brand of toothpaste or soap, whilst it may promote increased sales of that particular brand, does not affect overall sales figures of that commodity.

Care should be taken never to cramp window display, and the inside display depends largely on the quantity of stock carried. As much as possible of the stock should be well placed in a section of the shop, and at least portion of the counter should be devoted to photography. Where possible, goods should be kept under glass to protect them from dust. A few photographs placed in the shop in strategic positions are also of assistance, and in the event of a Chemist not being able to produce sufficiently attractive pictures, he can request permission to get copies of his customers' photographs. This pleases the customer, and generally is a good idea, as it promotes an active interest.

A major problem of display is the avoidance of the destructive powers of sun and dust. Some folding cameras, of the old type in particular, are rather sensitive to constant exposure to the sun when they are under glass, as the accumulated heat is likely to dry out the leather bellows. A few modern cameras, however, have leather bellows coated with plastic which makes them resistant to such heat, and thus they can be quite confidently displayed. The sun will have no effect at all on cameras of all-metal construction, but exposure meters, when of the electric photo cell type, must have the front of the cell, or viewing part, covered with tape which is not transparent, making sure the meter does not register. A greater danger than the sun, however, is dust. If a camera is exposed for any length of time without being covered, dust creeps into the crevices of the camera, particularly into the shutter. The parts of the shutter to be carefully watched are the release lever, delayed action, and MX setting levers. It is recommended that these parts be dusted daily with a soft brush, ensuring greater protection.

### IN SUBSEQUENT ISSUES

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macies, so long as independent chemists were giving a full, efficient and economic service to the public.

"I submit that the existing chemists are giving a full and efficient service," said Dr. McElroy. "Further, if Boots are permitted to open, the turnover would be so great that it would put one pharmacy out of business and seriously affect the stability of the remaining objectors."

Judge Stillwell reserved his decision.

## FINE FOR ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF SPECIFIED DRUGS

Rudolph George Vodicka appeared before Mr. Hill, S.M., and Justices of the Peace at the Caulfield (Vic.) Court of Petty Sessions on March 24 on a charge of having illegally been in possession of Specified Drugs.

It was alleged by the Police who instituted the proceedings that Vodicka was practising as an unregistered medical practitioner and was not entitled to possession of Specified Drugs unless he obtained them for his own use on the prescription of a medical practitioner or a veterinary surgeon.

Evidence was given in the Court by Snr. Det. D. S. Ritchie, of the C.I.B. Drug Bureau, and Inspector Ahern, of the Pharmacy Board, gave corroborative evidence.

The Court held that the possession had not been proved, and the case was dismissed.

On March 25 Arthur Sonnenberg was proceeded against in the St. Kilda Court of Petty Sessions on a charge of being in possession of Specified Drugs, not being legally authorised. Snr. Det. Ritchie, of the C.I.B. Drug Bureau, prosecuted on behalf of the Police. Evidence given by Snr. Det. Ritchie was corroborated by Inspector F. R. Ahern, of the Pharmacy Board. A fine of £3 in default distress was imposed.

## UNQUALIFIED PERSON FINED FOR ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF DRUGS

Leslie Charles Lewis was charged in the City Court, Melbourne, on March 17 with having had Specified Drugs illegally in possession. The drugs which were the subject of the prosecution were Hexoestrol, Dienoestrol, Methyl-Testosterone, Testosterone, Eutensin, Allercur, Sodium Pentobarbital, Andramine, Sulphamezathine, Procillin, Sulphadiazine, Sodium Sulphanilamide, Cortone, Histobab, Progesterone, Stilboestrol, Carbrital, Tuinal and Amytal, which it was alleged were in possession without having lawfully being obtained.

Lewis was charged also with having supplied Specified Drugs otherwise than upon the written prescription of a medical practitioner or a veterinary surgeon. Snr. Det. Ritchie, of the C.I.B. Drug Bureau, prosecuted on behalf of the Police. Det. Roy Kyte-Powell, a detective attached to the Drug Bureau, gave evidence regarding a visit to Cavendish Laboratories on January 18. He said that the defendant was interviewed there and had stated that he was the Secretary of the company. On being asked how long he had been in that position, he replied since December 1, 1954. Lewis, it is alleged, said that the principal, a Mr. Storer, was away, but had been expected back before that.

In a room set up as a consulting room the proprietary products which were produced were found, and in a storeroom there was a large quantity of cartons of capsules marked "Cavendish Laboratories Ltd."

The defendant had said that all of the drugs indicated belonged to Cavendish Laboratories. On being asked by Snr. Det. Ritchie if he had been examining and treating patients since he had been in charge of the Cavendish Laboratories, the defendant replied that he

had. The defendant admitted that he had no authority to supply Specified Drugs. He stated further that research was not carried on at the laboratories.

Frank Raymond Ahern, Inspector of the Pharmacy Board, said he accompanied Snr. Det. Ritchie and Det. Kyte-Powell on the visit to Cavendish Laboratories. He had asked the defendant if the preparations of stilboestrol and testosterone were intended for internal use for human beings, and the defendant replied, "Yes, of course."

Mr. Nathan, who appeared for the defendant, said Mr. Ahern said there had been no attempt on the part of Lewis to hinder the police in their inspection.

Formal evidence regarding the analyses of the drugs was given by Mr. Calderbank, Government Medico-Legal Analyst. The defendant admitted to a number of previous convictions for various offences.

Mr. Nathan suggested the Bench should respect the evidence that the only two substances sold were stilboestrol and testosterone, and that the defendant had ceased selling those. He asked that the magistrate should not inflict a penalty which would cause hardship. He said the defendant was earning only £23 per week. The quantity of things he did sell was within the prescribed dose.

The magistrate said he had taken into consideration the fact that the maximum penalties were high, but had not considered previous convictions.

On the charge of supplying Specified Drugs a fine of £50 was imposed, and on the second charge, i.e. being in possession of Specified Drugs, the defendant was fined £75.

## New Books

**Science, Medicine and History.** Essays on the Evolution of Scientific Thought and Medical Practice, written in honour of Charles Singer. Collected and edited by E. Ashworth Underwood. Two volumes, pp. 1208, 106 plates. London: Oxford University Press. Price (Australia) £18/12/-.

For many years Charles Singer has been regarded as the foremost historian of science and medicine in Great Britain. Over the years there has come from his pen a long and varied list of published work on which his reputation is based.

Singer was born in London in 1876. He began university studies first at University College, London, as a medical student, but after a year transferred to biology. Winning a scholarship at Magdalen College, he went to Oxford, and there graduated B.A. with honours in Zoology. He then returned to London, and completed the medical course at St. Mary's Hospital.

Early in his medical career he was in the Sudan, Egypt, Greece and Sicily, and there he developed an early interest in the history of science and medicine. Later he held an appointment at the Government General Hospital, Singapore. From 1909 to 1914 he was busily engaged in medical practice and laboratory work in London. Then Sir William Osler, Regius Professor of Medicine, University of Oxford, persuaded him to accept an appointment at Oxford which would enable him to specialise in historical studies. Thus he made the decision to become a professional historian. Singer has been associated closely with the Universities of Oxford and London; at Oxford he was lecturer in the History of Biological Sciences, in London lecturer, and later professor, in the History of Medicine. He worked for a period at Heidelberg, Germany, and held on several occasions visiting professorships in U.S.A.

In 1910 he married Dorothea Waley Cohen, a noted authority on medical and scientific manuscripts. Between



them the Singers have an unrivalled knowledge of the libraries and manuscripts of Europe. This explains the splendid and happily selected illustrations that adorn his books, and also the extent to which he was consulted by other authors particularly with regard to illustration.

In 1934 the Singers acquired a home in Cornwall, installed a splendid library, and have worked there since then, living in London during term, until 1942, to lecture at University College.

Singer has a remarkable record of achievement—he was author or editor of 23 books—and the volumes now before us give a bibliography of 410 published writings. To the general student he is best known and gratefully remembered for his short histories: "A Short History of Medicine," "A Short History of Biology," "A Short History of Science." Less known is the beautifully produced "From Magic to Science," "Essays in the Scientific Twilight." Then, too, there are his "Greek Biology and Greek Medicine" and "The Discovery of the Circulation of the Blood." Between 1928 and 1931 he wrote in *The Chemist and Druggist* a memorable series of particular interest to pharmacy, "Sketches in the History of English Medicine." As late as June last year he had, again in *The Chemist and Druggist*, a finely illustrated article, "The First Pharmacopoeia." He is at present engaged with E. J. Holmyard in writing, in five volumes, a monumental "History of Technology."

This brief review of the man and his work may indicate why so many scholars in different countries wished to unite in paying a tribute to Charles Singer on his 77th birthday (1953). Their tribute took the form of his two-volume work "Science, Medicine and History," planned and edited by E. Ashworth Underwood, Director of the Wellcome Historical Medical Museum, London, who contributes a biographical note as foreword. The book contains 90 essays, each written by an authority of world repute. These deal with a wide field which includes archaeological topics; ancient science and medicine; the medieval period; the beginnings of modern anatomy, physiology and chemistry; some biographical studies. The essays are arranged in the following groups:—

- i. The Ancient World.
- ii. The Medieval World.
- iii. The Renaissance.
- iv. The New Philosophy.
- v. The Insurgent (17th) Century.
- vi. The Eighteenth Century.
- vii. The Nineteenth Century and After.
- viii. Conspectus Generales.

Space permits reference to but a brief selection of the articles, and this doubtless swayed by personal preference:

- "The Constitution of Archaeology as a Science," by V. Gordon Childe.
- "Egypt's Place in Medical History," by Warren L. Dawson.
- "The Origin of Hospitals," by George Gask and John Todd.
- "The Masters of Salerno and the Origins of Professional Medical Practice," by H. P. Bayon.
- "From Medieval Herbalism to the Birth of Modern Botany," by Agnes Arber.
- "Johannes Vander Linden, Medical Writer," by George Sartori.
- "Richard Owen and the Discovery of the Parathyroid Glands," by A. J. E. Cave.
- "The Evolution of the General Practitioner in England," by W. J. Bishop.
- "Glimpses at Some Historic Figures of Modern Zoology," by G. R. De Beer.
- "Marginalia," by Sir Chas. Scott Sherrington.

The production of the book is at that level of excellence which one associates with the Oxford University Press—a joy to handle and to read.

Finally it may be said that the work achieves the aim of its editor to be "not only a worthy tribute to a great scholar, but also a learned and cosmopolitan contribution to the literature of the history of science and medicine."

Through the generosity of Mr. C. P. A. Taylor, member of Council, the library of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria is fortunate in having a copy of this valuable and attractive book.—A.T.S.S.

#### "The Chemists' Veterinary Handbook." The Chemist & Druggist, London.

This is an old friend under a new name. "Veterinary Counter Practice" first appeared in 1891, and ran through ten editions. The eleventh edition has been thoroughly revised and dignified with a new title. Sufficient material from earlier editions, however, has been retained to make the book seem quite familiar.

The administration of medicines to animals is attacked in the first section of the book. A chapter entitled "Anaesthesia, General and Local," appears somewhat later, while a further section on "Hints on Animal Nursing" comes still later.

The second section is a small formulary which is supplemented by numerous recipes scattered throughout the book, and by a collection of miscellaneous formulae towards the end.

Separate sections are given over to diseases of various animals. Horses, cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, rabbits, dogs and cats, poultry and bees all receive attention.

It is rather a shock to note that in Great Britain a quarter of a million people keep rabbits, and that more than 2000 rabbit shows are held every year.

Some notes are given on the treatment of eye diseases in animals, and also some general information on wounds and sores.

The chapter on vaccine and serum therapy is of little interest, and compares very unfavourably with information broadcast in local Journals of Agriculture.

A useful fractional dosage table precedes a posological table which deals only with horses, cattle, pigs and dogs.

The index is comprehensive and should add greatly to the usefulness of the book.

With due allowance for local conditions and used with some discretion this Handbook should prove a useful addition to the chemist's library.—S.J.B.

### PHARMACY IN THE ARMY

Although the position of pharmacists in the British Army has for long been unhappy, particularly when compared with that of pharmacists in other armies, there are faint signs that there is growing recognition in the British Service for the pharmaceutical profession. First, it is gratifying to know that members of the Society are referred to as "pharmacists" and not "dispensers." Also a new scheme, for pharmacists doing their initial training, has been inaugurated. They are now placed, whenever possible, in a special squad separate from the other recruits. This facilitates their taking more advanced course in anatomy, nursing, Army documentation and medical storekeeping, which previously had to be taken much later.

Other advantages of the system are incidental but satisfactory. Men with similar educational backgrounds and interests are housed together in the same barrack room, and they avoid the monotony in the classroom of having to go at the pace of future medical orderlies, who previously have had no training in medical subjects. I think that this "budding off" trend indicates the desirability of and need for a separate Pharmaceutical Corps. Only as an independent unit and not as a minor satellite of the medical and nursing professions can pharmacy achieve the status it deserves.

—A correspondent in "The Pharmaceutical Journal."





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# Overseas News

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## GREAT BRITAIN

London, April 7, 1955.

### Linstead Report on Hospital Pharmacy

In last month's News Letter the main recommendations of the Linstead Report on hospital pharmacy were outlined. The Ministry has been speedy in bringing these recommendations to the notice of hospital authorities, as a memorandum has been sent to each hospital group throughout the country. On the question of staffing within a group, the memorandum says that in view of the shortage of pharmacists it is essential that the staffing of pharmaceutical departments should be carefully examined by committees and boards to ensure that pharmacists are employed only in positions which require their training and skill and are not called to undertake work which could be left to those less well qualified. In the department there is a need for: (1) the pharmacist; (2) the dispensing assistant; (3) the skilled hand; (4) unskilled porters, cleaners and clerical assistants.

"It is not necessary that every pharmaceutical department should invariably have representatives of each of these grades on its staff, nor is it necessary to have a full-time pharmacist in every hospital. Care should be taken to ensure that work is so allocated to the various grades that the more skilled are not needlessly employed on less skilled work. In the selection of staff and the allocation of their duties the pharmacist in charge of the department should invariably be consulted and should normally have the decisive voice."

On accommodation it is recommended that, when the opportunity arises, pharmaceutical departments should be planned to ensure that: (1) They are sited where they may best serve the wards and the outpatients; (2) there is an office for clerical work; (3) there is ample room for storage and arrangements to ensure that stores can be strictly controlled; (4) space is set aside for dealing with empty containers; (5) there is easy access to the outside of the hospital, so that incoming and outgoing goods can be handled quickly and simply; (6) provision is made for bottle washing; (7) where research is to be undertaken, adequate laboratory facilities are available.

### Economies in Hospitals

In addition to these recommendations the Ministry has sent a letter to the secretaries of hospitals to point out that the cost of drugs and dressings is an increasing burden on the National Health Service, and consequently it is of greatest importance that every possible step be taken to cut down unnecessary costs. Among the specific recommendations the letter refers to careless or unsuitable storage of drugs. It is important that stocks held in wards and departments should not be unnecessarily large, and should be strictly related to their rate of use. When the pharmacist is inspecting poisons, he should also inspect all ward stocks of drugs. It is also suggested that the medical and pharmaceutical staffs in each hospital or group of hospitals should be invited to consider the problem and devise means whereby excessive prescribing may be prevented and economies made. The chief pharmacist is able to supply the medical staffs with information on the costs of the drugs and dressings they prescribe, and particularly on the costs of the comparatively small number of items which are responsible for the greater part of the expenditure. He can also provide details of the relative costs to his hospital of proprietary and comparable non-proprietary drugs and preparations. It is further-

more his responsibility to prevent waste due to improper storage. His advice will be found valuable over the whole field of economy in prescribing.

### Savings in Antibiotics and Vitamins

From information available in the Ministry it appears that most general hospitals need to purchase about 3000 different drugs, but of these the first 30 in order of total cost may well account for some 80 or 90 per cent. of the bill; furthermore, the expenditure on antibiotics alone may comprise between 35 and 50 per cent. of the total. It is suggested that every Committee and Board should arrange to have prepared their own list of the 30 or so most expensive items, and that the medical committees of the hospitals concerned be invited to examine their prescribing of these items to see whether economies can be made without prejudice to the treatment of the patients. It is suggested that the medical staff might also be acquainted with the relative costs of antibiotics so that where a choice is possible they may know which is the more economical. For example, treatment with penicillin intramuscularly for three days at the rate of 1,000,000 units daily costs about 4/6. Treatment with aureomycin or oxytetracycline costs about six times as much, and with erythromycin slightly less than ten times as much when these antibiotics are given in a daily dose 1.5 grammes. Treatment with 2 grammes of chloramphenicol daily costs about five times as much as with penicillin. The daily doses of antibiotics may vary for several reasons, however, and the relations between their costs are therefore liable to corresponding variation.

Another field in which investigation may well prove profitable is the expenditure on vitamins. In one hospital sufficient 50 milligramme tablets of vitamin C were issued to the wards daily to provide three tablets for each of the 550 occupied beds, but it was found that after the issue of a circular informing the medical staff of the quantities being used consumption fell by 25 per cent. There is little doubt that in many cases the consumption of vitamins could be reduced by limiting their routine administration.

### Results of the Testing Scheme

Recently in the Pharmaceutical Journal Mr. W. J. Price, a pharmacist employed in the Ministry of Health, has published a survey of the third year's working of the Testing Scheme. Under the Scheme prescriptions for dispensed medicines and appliances are submitted to chemists and the medicaments are analysed. If the deviation from the prescribed quantities is large, or the appliances, such as cotton wool or bandages, do not conform to B.P.C. standards, the chemist-contractor is called before a Service Committee and an explanation sought. In some cases a reduction from his remuneration is made which is equivalent to a fine.

Mr. Price, in his survey, states that some improvement is shown by the smaller number of cases which have been referred to Pharmaceutical Service Committees, and that the great majority of the figures reveal a high standard of dispensing, but there is still a small minority of contractors who fail to give the standard of service expected of them. Over 6000 medicines and nearly 1200 dressings and appliances were examined, and of these about 8 per cent. were referred to Service Committees. The principal chemicals which were the constituents of medicines *prima facie* considered incorrectly dispensed were ammonium bicarbonate, glycerin of phenol, boric acid and solution of lead subacetate. Mr. Price also examined the deviation of containers for liquid preparations from the actual volumes. In 4105 mixtures, ranging from 2 to 20 fluid ounces, 98 per cent. were within 2.5 per cent. of the correct volume and 84.5 per cent. within 5 per cent. of the volume prescribed. The latter figures showed the danger of using a container as an accurate measure.

### Home for Retired Pharmacists

At the March meeting of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society it was agreed that a letter should be sent to all Branches calling attention to the proposed establishment of a residential home for retired pharmacists, and asking to what extent Branches would be willing to guarantee part of the cost. The capital cost is estimated at around £30,000. Of this sum £15,000 will be provided by the National Pharmaceutical Union as a memorial to the late G. A. Mallinson, Secretary of the Union from 1921-1949. Running costs will be in the neighbourhood of £4000 a year. Branch secretaries have also been asked to ascertain discreetly the number of pharmacists in their areas who would be likely to take advantage of such a home. The following points have to be borne in mind when this is done:

The person must be a pharmacist or the widow or widower of a pharmacist, and normally not less than 65 years of age. Comfortable bed-sitting rooms will be provided and communal lounges and dining-room. It is expected that residents will be able to do a little to assist in keeping their own rooms tidy and in the running of the establishment.

Loneliness will be the criterion for admittance, but reasonable good health will be necessary. Those able to pay will be charged a sum of approximately £5 a week, which may be altered in conformity with changes in the cost of living. Inability to pay will not be a bar to admission to the Home; assistance will be given, if necessary, to meet the charge.

### Inquiry into Dispensing Costs

The inquiry into the cost of maintaining a dispensing department is not going as satisfactorily as might have been expected. Approximately 1100 non-company businesses were asked to provide statistics and extracts from their accounts to aid the Central Contractors' Committee in building up their case for increased remuneration. During March a letter, signed by the Chairman of the management and staff sides of the Pharmaceutical Whitney Council, was published appealing for greater support, as only 515 usable returns had been received. They stated that there was a serious danger that the total response would turn out to be insufficient to give any firm ground on which negotiations could take place.

### Next Year's Estimates

Estimates for the Health Service in England and Wales for the year ending March 31, 1956, are £477.7 million plus £60 million for Scotland, and the net cost is £463 million in England and £52 million in Scotland. This is an increase of £22 million over last year. The pharmaceutical services are expected to cost £140,000 more in England and £30,000 more in Scotland, but there is a decrease of £120,000 in the estimate for Wales. Ingredients in England and Scotland are both higher, with a consequent rise in the allowance for overheads and profit, but the estimated dispensing fees are lower. In Wales all three headings have been reduced.

### A Review of the Pharmaceutical Industry

A "Review of Productivity," as applied to the pharmaceutical industry, has been published by the British Productivity Council. It emphasises the need for the pooling of ideas, and it is stated that the labour relations within the industry are excellent. The change to metric working and at the same time to the sales of liquids by volume is regarded as one of the biggest steps towards more efficient production.

During the past 20 years the manufacture of pharmaceutical products has expanded, the 1951 Census of Production showing that 286 firms (with more than 10 employees) in the industry employed 53,000; in 1935 there were 22,000. Output, which was valued at £19 million in 1935, had risen to an estimated £130 million

in 1954; and, although a general rise in prices must be taken into account, it can be said that the industry has grown to three times the size it was in the mid-thirties. This is a conservative estimate. The size of the pharmaceutical firms varies considerably; the nine largest employ an average of 2000 workers each and produce 31 per cent. of the industry's gross output by value; there are eight firms whose labour force is 650, and 93 with an average of 240 workers—these two groups providing some 51 per cent. of the value of the output; and the remaining 176 firms, having an average of 42 workers each, produce only 18 per cent.

The marketing of a wide range of products from an industry made up largely of small firms is complex, because they may be either simple galenicals or else hormones and vitamins which have required elaborate and lengthy processes of manufacture. Competition for the custom of the pharmacist in retail practice has led to the "own name" packs, and it has not been unusual for several pharmacies in one town to sell an identical product packed in differently shaped and individually labelled bottles, a practice that has further complicated the gigantic packaging problems of pharmaceutical manufacturers. The N.H.S., however, is now the largest outlet for the products of the industry, annual sales amounting to some £37 million (divided about equally between branded and unbranded products). Exports and sales of proprietaries on the home market amount to approximately £34 million and £31 million annually, the remainder of the industry's production being composed of veterinary preparations, unbranded "household remedies" and miscellaneous chemicals. Exports, which were valued at £3.28 million in 1938, increased to £34 million in 1951, the peak year, but declined to £33.6 million in 1954 because of import restrictions in markets abroad (Australia, Pakistan, Brazil and Egypt) and intensified competition from U.S. and Continental manufacturers.

The review is concerned chiefly with the manufacture of "ethical" and standard pharmaceuticals, although firms, which include proprietaries advertised under the brand name, have been consulted.

### Examiners' Report

The reports of the Boards of Examiners for England and Wales and for Scotland for 1954 have now been published. Generally there appears to have been some improvement in the candidates undertaking the qualifying examination, but many candidates scraped through with few marks to spare. Knowledge tends to be patchy, and it might be reasonably inferred that candidates retain their various subjects in water-tight compartments and do not realise the inter-relationship among them. The English examiners made the following observations on the work in practical pharmacy: In Paper I many candidates failed to complete the four exercises set, due in most cases to faulty planning of their work. Candidates should be trained to commence first those exercises which require a long time to complete. Arithmetical mistakes were common, as was untidiness on the working bench. In Paper II exercises involving the determination of bacteriostatic values were often poorly performed both in planning and manipulation. For example, the elementary precaution of agitating the test tubes, to ensure homogeneity of the contents, was often omitted. Candidates from one college appeared to have been taught a wrong method of using tables relating the opacity of a bacterial suspension to the number of organisms per millilitre. Candidates should know that when a question states "Dispense . . . , etc." the term means that the preparation should be correctly packed, labelled and wrapped. This was not done in many cases.

The Scottish examiners issued the following report on pharmaceuticals: The written portion of the examination was marked by the general mediocrity of the



answers. The main fault was an absence of sufficient knowledge to enable a complete answer to be given to a question, although frequently what was given was in substance reasonably correct. Knowledge of storage conditions was poor. The best answers were obtained from questions dealing with preparative methods. It is noted that only about 1 per cent. of the candidates attempt the German translation. The French translation usually gives little trouble, but in the summer examination many poor translations were received, possibly due to the candidates' lack of knowledge of the technical aspect of the question. In Practical Pharmacuetics I, which is now restricted to four preparations, many candidates are still unable to complete the exercises in the allotted time, and it would appear that the candidate has not benefited greatly by the reduction in the number of preparations. Lack of practical experience and lack of ability to organise their work is too often shown by the candidates. A welcome improvement in aseptic technique was evident in Practical Pharmacuetics II, and many candidates obtained high marks.

The reports of the Privy Council visitors to the examinations indicate that the examinations had been conducted to their satisfaction. Special mention is given by Professor D. M. Dunlop, who visited the Scottish examinations on six occasions, of the advantages of the new examination in physiology, which combines an oral and practical test.

## SOUTH AFRICA

### Solvency of Medical Funds Queried

A recent Press report makes a startling pronouncement—that many Sick Funds—State and semi-State organisation—are almost insolvent because of the mounting cost of medical aid to members and beneficiaries. Embroidering this statement, we find mentioned that the chief cause is the high cost of ethical products prescribed by medical men.

That most of the statement is but the loose writing of the lay Press is obvious. Seeking to buoy circulation by the bubble reputation of the sensational headline is not new, but, as always, there is an underlying germ of truth. Sometimes such publicity is but the first shot in a campaign to do something about it!

However, it is a little difficult to see how a State operated Sick Fund can be insolvent. The principal Fund is the S.A. Railways and Harbours' Sick Fund. Insolvency seems to be an attractive condition since the Minister has announced this very week a surplus of £14 million. In addition, the Fund has erected a new dispensary at a cost of £25,000, and is currently reported as paying the best salaries to employee pharmacists. This is more than a little odd, since other Government institutions such as hospitals offer much lower salaries.

Solvent or not, there is no doubt that a contribution factor to the high cost of all medicines is the continued habit of doctors of prescribing ethicals, most of which are high priced in the Union. Two possible solutions are offered—one to make these ethicals in the Union, for most of them are imported, the other to establish a formulary.

Many manufacturers do manufacture ethicals here, but much of the raw materials must be imported. When the demand increases, the Union will be able to make for the whole of Africa.

### The Ethicals

The formulary is another matter. It is simple enough to devise one, although in my opinion the B.P.C. contains enough material for even the most enthusiastic prescriber. To make a doctor use such a formulary is an entirely different problem. This problem should be tackled at the start, that is, in the Universities. For some reason, medical schools seem to find it easier to

teach the students to remember one-word names than to commit a whole formula to memory.

This seems to give a new slant to therapeutics, since in my days at medical school it was usual to know the pharmacological action of every drug prescribed and the therapeutic effect it would have. Now it seems that one simply connects the name of a proprietary with a certain condition.

From the ethical manufacturers' point of view, the proposal is not such a happy one. Having devised and marketed an ethical and through advertising persuaded the profession to use it, they are least entitled to a fair return.

Ultimately the ethical problem boils down to the question as to whether manufacturers should be permitted to introduce new ethicals to the market without first routing them through, and gaining the approval of, an organisation created specially for the purpose, upon which sit representatives of the medical and pharmaceutical professions.

### Large Reserves

Of other funds, it is more than interesting to learn that the Mines Benefit Society, the largest in the Union, has built new headquarters at an estimated cost of £80,000, and has also acquired for £100,000 a Johannesburg nursing home for the hospitalisation of its members.

### Chemists' Profits

Rather naive is the comment through a letter in the Press by a doctor that the costs of medicines should be reduced by the chemists accepting lower profits. Nowhere throughout the whole discussion is there any suggestion that the doctors should reduce their professional fees by one penny!

This attack—I do not think it can be called anything else—on the chemists and their livelihood appears in the Press at the same time as another Press report on the report of the Registrar of the S.A. Pharmacy Board. He reveals that there are now 2486 chemists on the Register, and some 1563 pharmacies are registered.

### Poisons Licences

Significant is the statement that during the year 1954 some 4000 poison licences were granted to general dealers, that is, 4000 channels were created through which the chemists' legitimate business can leak away!

### Examination Results

At this meeting of the Board, the pass list of the recent examinations was announced. Of 217 candidates in the final examination for the Diploma in Pharmacy, 73 passed and 47 failed; 61 were referred for further study in one subject, and 28 in two subjects. As usual, the chief failing subjects were chemistry and dispensing. In the Intermediate Examination there were 285 entrants, and 92 passes, and 121 failed; 62 were referred in various subjects, and in this examination chemistry was again the failing subject.

### The New Course

As from January 1, the course for the Diploma in Pharmacy is increased to a full-time one of three years, with an apprenticeship of two years. The syllabuses have been considerably revised, and it is hoped that the new course will give the student a better chance to assimilate the subject of chemistry and to get a wider field of knowledge in Pharmacy.

Not all people are sanguine about the new course; apprentices are not happy at facing a five-year period of study, and employers are less happy at having their apprentices for only two years. The cost of training, previously not light, will be considerably increased. Initially, the course was increased to raise the standing of the profession and attract entrants. At the present time it appears to have reduced the number of entrants, although this may be only a temporary phase.

Actually pharmacy is not the only profession to suffer in this way, which is not surprising, since all the newspapers carry advertisements offering 17-year-old trainees in the gold and uranium mines £46 a month.

# Market Report

## LONDON MARKET REPORT

April 7, 1955.

Market conditions have shown few outstanding changes throughout the past four weeks. The tendency has been firm, however, and a number of important commodities have been in restricted supply.

This has applied particularly to ipecacuanha; for about a fortnight there were no spot offers, but at present small quantities of Nicaraguan are available at 67/6 per lb. and Colombian at 65/-. The parcels on offer of both varieties are described as untested.

Some small lots of buchu leaves have appeared on the market around 4/9 per lb., but new crop is 3/9 to 4/2 per lb., c.i.f.

Last year's cascara bark is lower on the spot at 250/- per cwt. and is 215/-. c.i.f. No information is yet available on the possible price of this year's crop.

A small shipment of Cape aloes is fetching 305/- per cwt., and little material is held at origin for shipment.

Among the pharmaceutical gums, acacia has been moving downwards, and clean Kordofan sorts are now 137/6 per cwt. and 124/- forward.

Other pharmaceutical gums show little change, although a rise in karaya seems imminent.

Menthol has varied around 60/- per lb. for the Chinese variety, and is now worth this figure in bond.

There has been heavy buying of material from Brazil, and up to 58/- per lb. has been paid within recent days.

Spices, except ginger, have been inactive. First the price of both Jamaican and African root fell consistently, but during the last week there has been an upward tendency again. African is 220/- per cwt. on the spot and 200/-, c.i.f. No. 3 Jamaican is 320/- here, and shippers quote 300/- to 315/-, according to quality.

Cochineal is very scarce, and "blacks" are now 30/- per lb.

On the essential oil side, lemongrass is cheaper at 14/3 per lb. and 13/9, c.i.f.

Chinese peppermint has declined to 42/6 per lb., and forward rates are around 41/-.

Ceylon citronella has come down to 7/3 per lb., but prices for both Formosan and Javanese are fully maintained.

English distilled clove bud oil has been brought into line with the lower rates for the buds; 28 lb. lots are now 36/- per lb. and 1 cwt. 34/-.

Aniseed is steady at 19/6 per lb.

There has been an increase in silver nitrate, due to the higher price for the metal. The nitrate is now 4/3 3-16 per oz. in 1000-oz. and 4/8 5-16 in 50-oz. lots.

Silver protein preparations are unchanged.

Metallic mercury is slightly easier at £109 per flask.

Potassium permanganate is lower; the B.P. quality is now 1/9 per lb. in 1-cwt. lots, with the basic rate of 1/7 1/4 in 5-ton lots. Technical quality is 183/6 per cwt.

Packaging charges for a number of chemicals have been increased.

# Trade Notes

Anglo-Swiss Drug Co. Pty. Ltd. — We regret to report that Mr. R. L. Gross, Manager of this company, passed away in hospital on April 16.

## SUPAVITE

Angier Chemical Co. Ltd. advises that it is supplying Supavite 120's at the following prices: retail, 262/- doz.; to public, 32/9 each.

## JUVENIN AMPOULES AND PELLETS

We have been informed by Fassett & Johnson Ltd. that Bayer Pharma is supplying Juvenin Amps. at the following prices:

Price to Chemist

Juvenin Ampoules 10 x 1 c.c. . . . . 10/- each

Juvenin Pellets, 50s . . . . . 6/4 each

These items became exempt from sales tax as from March 17.

## BRITISH PHARMACEUTICALS PTY. LTD.

Mr. S. A. Sheaves, Ph.C., General Manager of British Pharmaceuticals Pty. Ltd., left Sydney in R.M.S. "Iberia" on April 24, on a trip overseas in connection with his company's interests. He was accompanied by Mrs. Sheaves.



Mr. S. A. Sheaves

British Pharmaceuticals Pty. Ltd. intends to enlarge the scope of its activities, and Mr. Sheaves will be visiting such overseas principals of his company as Organon Laboratories Ltd., Savory & Moore, etc. He will also be investigating medical and pharmaceutical developments in Sweden, Holland, West Germany and Switzerland.

Mr. and Mrs. Sheaves will return to Sydney via U.S.A. early in September.

## SACCHAR-12 TABLETS

Sigma Co. Ltd. announces the introduction of a new product — Sacchar-12 Tablets. Each tablet combines the non-carbohydrate sweetening power of saccharin (gr. 1/4) with Vitamin B.12 (1 microgram). The Vitamin B.12 assists metabolism of carbohydrates and fats. It is claimed that Sacchar-12 Tablets will control peripheral neuritis and constipation associated with diabetes. Sacchar-12 Tablets should be used as and when carbohydrate-free sweetening agents are indicated. They should be used by diabetics and patients on restricted carbohydrate or low calorie diets because of obesity, or on physician's instructions.

Available in bottles of 200 tablets; price to chemists 5/-; retail 7/6 each.

## PERNICREAM

In forwarding advice that Pernicream, which has been formulated expressly to relieve the intense irritation and discomfort associated with chilblains, will be available at the beginning of May, the Medical Department of The British Drug Houses (Aust. Pty.) Ltd., writes:

"Whilst we hold firmly to the view that the choice of treatment for chilblains is undoubtedly Pernivit, we



Now 4 fragrances in  
**PERFUMED TALC**

by

**Goya**

Goya "21" . . . Gardenia . . .  
Pink Mimosa . . . No. 5 . . .

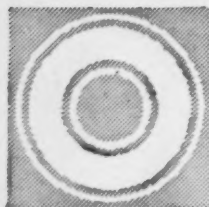
Goya's renowned Perfumed Talc, presented in the new pastel-blue container, now comes in 4 lovely fragrances . . . Goya "21" has been added to Gardenia, Pink Mimosa and No. 5. Fully packed with three ounces of superfine talc, Goya actually holds more powder than any other similar container. Full scale National Press Campaign is now running.



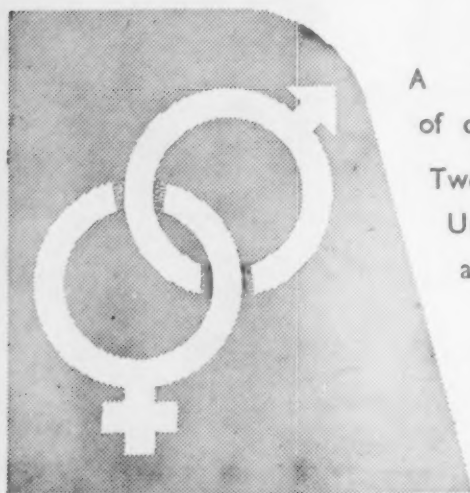
Wholesale: 36/- dozen  
Retail price: 4/11 each

STOCKS OBTAINABLE FROM YOUR WHOLESALE SUPPLIER

**ORGANON LABORATORIES LTD., ENGLAND**



present a  
**NEW ADVANCE**  
*in sex hormone therapy*



A balanced synergistic combination  
of oestrogen and androgen.

Two years' clinical research in the  
United Kingdom was undertaken to  
arrive at a suitable combination.

*Formula:* Mixogen contains in each tablet:  
Ethinyloestradiol B.P. . . 0.0044 mg.  
Methyltestosterone B.P. . . 3.6 mg.

# MIXOGEN

*Male and Female Hormones in one tablet*

Tubes of 25 and Bottles of 100 available from your regular wholesaler  
or direct from Agents in Australia:

**BRITISH PHARMACEUTICALS PTY. LTD.**

8-12, BATHURST STREET, SYDNEY, N.S.W.

Also at Box 2320, V, G.P.O. Melbourne — Box 1162 P. Brisbane

Box 845, G.P.O. Adelaide — Box 1549, G.P.O. Perth

**ORGANON LABORATORIES LTD., LONDON**



appreciate that there is nevertheless a widespread and persistent demand for a preparation for external application which will afford prompt relief from the intense itching which accompanies chilblains in practically every case. To meet this demand, therefore, we have formulated a cream containing amethocaine, menthol and benzyl alcohol in an emollient non-greasy base; packed in printed tubes and cartons, in a colour scheme which makes it easy to identify it as a companion product to Pernivit. The price to pharmacists is 3/4 per tube."

#### NEW G.P. PRODUCTS

G.P. Pty. Ltd. has added Aciban Tablets and Aciban Compound Tablets to its range of Ethical Medical Specialty Products.

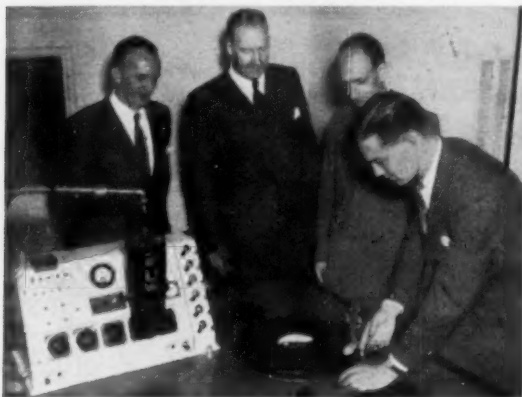
Aciban Tablets contain Dihydroxy Aluminium Aminoacetate grs. 7.7 in each tablet for the relief of Hyperacidity and Peptic ulcer; Aciban Compound Tablets contain Dihydroxy Aluminium Aminoacetate grs. 7.7 Carbromal grs. 2½, Ext. Bellad. Sicc. grs. 7/30 (equivalent to Tinct. Bellad. min7) in each tablet and has Antacid, Antispasmodic and Sedative properties for the relief of Hyperacidity and Peptic ulcer.

Aciban Tablets are packed in bottles of 60 tablets costing 6/- each and retailing at 9/- (plus the usual dispensing fee when dispensed); Aciban Compound Tablets are packed in bottles of 50 tablets costing 6/- each and retailing at 9/- (plus the usual dispensing fee when dispensed).

Stocks are available through your usual wholesale channels and both products are being actively promoted with doctors.

#### "KEPLER" TAKES THE AIR

A contract for a "Kepler" radio programme was signed early this month with Station 2UW, Sydney, for the sponsorship of 52 episodes of a quarter-hourly serial programme—"The Golden Road"—to be featured four afternoons a week from 2.15 p.m. from mid-April to mid-July. Additionally, spot announcements are to be featured on a series of New South Wales country radio stations—2WG Wagga, 2WL Wollongong, 2KO Newcastle, 2GZ Orange, and 2LM Lismore. Full details of the advertising programme are being advised to all retailers in the May issue of the "B.W. & Co. Bulletin."



Photograph shows, left to right, Mr. J. McKay (sales manager 2UW), Mr. J. Quick (Goldberg Advertising), Mr. J. Doenau (publicity executive, B.W. & Co.), and Mr. B. Cormac (Goldberg Advertising) in 2UW studios for the opening episode of the new programme.

#### "IMFERON"

Benger Laboratories Ltd. has marketed, under the name "Imferon," a new iron preparation for intramuscular injection. The need for such a preparation has been apparent for many years and "Imferon" is claimed to be the first successful resolution of this long-standing problem.

"Imferon" is a solution of an organic iron complex presented in ampoules of 2 ml. (containing the equivalent of 100 mg. iron) and 5 ml. (250 mg.). We are informed that "Imferon" permits these large doses of iron to be given safely — no serious reactions have been reported — and thus relatively few injections are required to restore the haemoglobin concentration. The iron content is wholly utilised and the response is rapid. It is stated that "Imferon" will very considerably widen the scope of parenteral iron therapy.

Ampoule packings are in sizes 10 x 2 ml., 100 x 2 ml., 5 x 5 ml., and 50 x 5 ml. Supplies are available from Fassett & Johnson Ltd., Sydney.

#### PRESCRIPTION PROPRIETARIES CARD SERVICE

The 15 cards issued for the month of March, 1955, dealt with the following products:—

A : 91	Asterol.
C : 99	Chloromycetin Topical 5%.
C : 100	Cortic Tablets (ADCA).
C : 101	Cobalmin.
D : 67	Dilantin Suspension.
F : 24	Fludrocortone Topical Ointment.
I : 22	Indema ("Avlon").
P : 126	Pyrgasol Lozenges (Wander).
P : 127	Pamine.
P : 128	Primaquine Diphosphate ("Avlon").
Q : 5	Quotane Ointment.
S : 65	Sedatole.
S : 66	Sedobarb.
T : 55	Tetmosol ("Avlon").
X : 1	Xylodase.

Subscriptions (£3/3/-) to the P.P. Card Service for 1955 (including the new Index Book) may be commenced at any time. Renewals or new subscriptions, accompanied by cheque, should be addressed to The Manager, "The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy," 24-26 St. Francis street, Melbourne.

Some sets of the 1954 cards (£3/3/- per set) are on hand. We regret that the cards of earlier years—1951, 1952 and 1953—are now out of print.

#### INSULIN IN SOUTH AFRICA

The "South African Pharmaceutical Journal" (February, 1955) reports that full-scale production of insulin has begun in Johannesburg and the drug is now being made in South Africa for the first time. This development by a new joint venture of National Meat Suppliers (Pty.) Ltd. (a subsidiary of the Imperial Cold Storage and Supply Co. Pty. of South Africa) and Boots Pure Drug Co. Ltd. of Nottingham, England. A new company, Biochemico (1954) Pty. Ltd. has taken over the fine modern factory built in 1950 and also its excellent modern plant.

The South African Government has for some years been anxious to have its own source of supply of insulin, but so far no one in the Union has succeeded in manufacturing this essential drug. Boots Pure Drug Co. Ltd. was one of the first British manufacturers of insulin, having commenced production in 1923, and its technical "know-how" combined with the excellent supply facilities for pancreas glands from the Imperial Cold Storage have produced quick results.

Another product of the new organisation is surgical sutures. The South African Bureau of Standards has just granted its mark for the surgical sutures made by Biochemico and production has already commenced.

Perhaps the most noteworthy product of this new company is the steroid, Diosgenin. This is one of the most important raw materials used in the manufacture of

cortisone. Diosgenin is extracted from a plant called *testudinaria*, found in the north-eastern Transvaal and Cape Province. Fortunately the supply of these plants available in South Africa is very large.

Boots Pure Drug Co. is the largest manufacturer of cortisone and hydrocortisone in the United Kingdom and has been exporting these products to the Commonwealth and elsewhere for some time. This new development means that the essential raw material is now available from non-dollar sources.

#### SIGMA COMPANY LTD. OPENS NEW PREMISES

The latest world ideas on pharmaceutical display have been installed in the new head offices and showrooms of Sigma Co. Ltd., which were opened at 589 Collins street, Melbourne, on April 28.

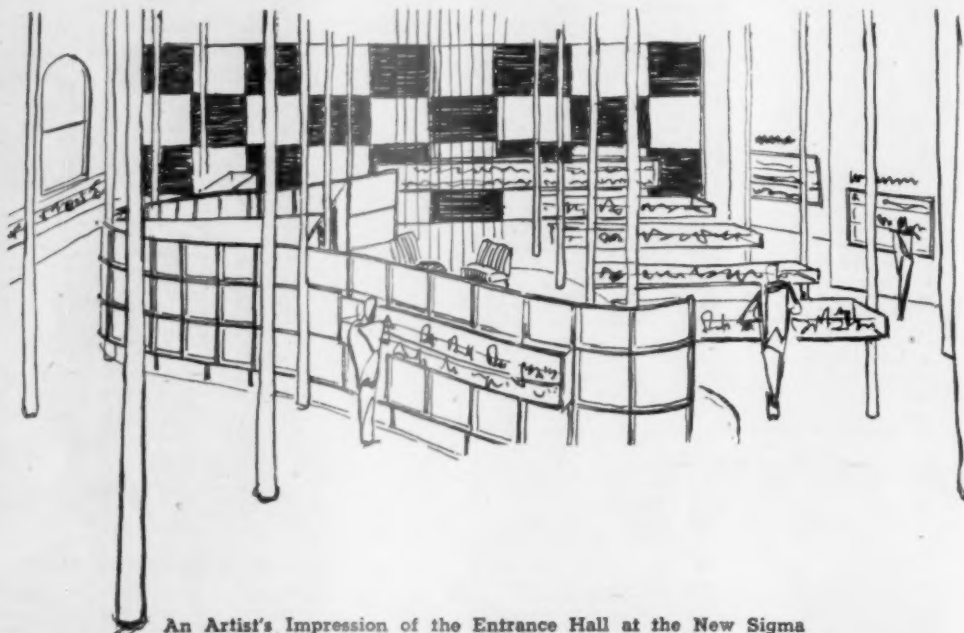
After inspection of the showrooms, the Chairman of Directors, Mr. E. C. McClelland, formally declared them

ively shaped showcases. These have been designed and arranged so that pharmacists can both conveniently and easily inspect merchandise.

The design of the showroom has been planned to give an impression of continuous space, and at the same time, to be quite intimate. This feeling of space has been obtained by keeping all the free standing showcases as low as possible, and constructing the screen walls of the offices to just above head height and supporting them about 12 inches clear of the floor.

An interesting feature is a display case, designed as a traditional shop window with a showcase behind the plate glass in the conventional manner. Here, typical window displays will be set up to illustrate new interest-creating displays applicable to chemists' own shop windows.

The two small offices which form part of the serpentine display outline are so placed as to enable staff



An Artist's Impression of the Entrance Hall at the New Sigma Warehouse.

open and shareholders were entertained at a buffet dinner before attending the annual general meeting of the company.

The modern showrooms feature some of the latest developments seen by the General Manager, Mr. B. Haigh, when he visited America to study drug warehousing, manufacture and display.

A model non-trading pharmacy, constructed as a separate unit in one corner of the showroom, is designed to show chemists the most up-to-date and effective methods of layout, display, lighting and merchandise.

The shop is designed without actual showcases at the back of the show windows, but a free standing moveable display unit is available inside one of the windows and a low display floor for open display has been constructed inside the main window.

In this scheme of display, the whole shop becomes a big display window, while smaller articles may be displayed on the moveable fitting on the display floor, close to the windows.

In the general showrooms all types of products handled and marketed by Sigma, as well as the company's own specialities, are displayed in a variety of attract-

ive to be ready to assist customers in the showrooms, but at the same time not to be at all obtrusive to those who wish to make an undisturbed study of the display.

The colour scheme has been designed in the contemporary manner, and while the colours used are fairly strong and the colour changes between various walls and other features are quite pronounced, they merely form a harmonious, bright and interesting background to the display and do not force themselves on the visitor.

A combination of fluorescent and tungsten lighting has been used throughout to give a balanced and interesting effect.

It is expected that all the activities of Sigma Co. Ltd. will be concentrated in the new building in the near future.

#### CHESEBROUGH AND PONDS MERGER

It was recently announced by Mr. Arthur B. Richardson and Mr. Lloyd V. Young, Presidents respectively of the Chesebrough Manufacturing Company Consolidated and Pond's Extract Company, that a merger of the two companies had been approved in principle by

**MORE  
PROFIT  
TO YOU**

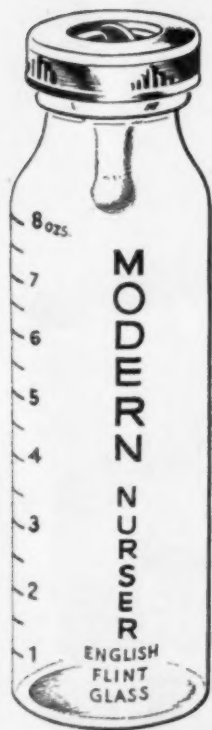


**1/3 EA.**

Each teat singly packed in hygienic container

# ONE TEAT

**FITS THIS  
TYPE**



## **CANNON MODERN NURSER TEAT**

Double action teat breathes as it  
feeds  
100% hygienic  
3-hole nearest to natural feeding

OBTAINABLE IN  
3-HOLE, SMALL  
3-HOLE, MEDIUM  
3-HOLE, LARGE

DISCOUNTS for  
3 doz. Parcels  
6 doz. Parcels  
12 doz. Parcels

**OR THIS  
TYPE**



**THE CANNON RUBBER MANUFACTURERS LTD., LONDON**

Australian Representative: **BADEN P. MORRIS**, 8 Bond Street, Sydney. Phone: BU 2062

# A marvellous **LEAP!**

The **LARGER** economy size family tubes of **FORD PILLS** selling for 5/6 have made an astonishing leap in sales.

The heavy advertising campaign in Press, Magazines and from announcements aired over every Commercial Radio Station in Australia, of course, helps.

But, the biggest success-factor is the strong support by pharmacists, who, realising they have a good-value, reliable line in Ford Pills, give the *larger* size tube a hearty sales-push to their customers. The *larger* tube of Ford Pills is definitely a most profitable line for both chemists to sell and customers to buy.



## Get your share . . .

of the extra profit available on B.M.L. products by buying in £10 (or more) parcel lots.

There's an extra 7½% for you on an assorted parcel of:—

**FORD PILLS, MENTHOIDS, MENTHOID CREME,  
YOUTH-O-FORM, PRESSOR SALT, CURLYPET,  
KANATOX, NUXOIDS, FORD INHALER, Etc.**

## British Medical Laboratories Pty. Limited

87-91 CLARENCE STREET, SYDNEY



the directors of each company. Under the proposed plan, Pond's Extract Company would be merged into Chesebrough and the stockholders of Pond's Delaware Corporation would receive 225,000 shares of Chesebrough stock. The name of the combined company will be announced at a later date.

It will be several weeks before the merger plan can be consummated. When the merger is completed, the Pond's business in Australia and New Zealand will be transferred to the new company under the management of Mr. R. E. Ward, present general manager of the Australasian Division of Chesebrough, with headquarters at the Chesebrough factory in Dandenong road, Clayton, Victoria. It was announced by the presidents of the two companies that the Pond's management and personnel will become an integral part of the combined company in America, and the directors of Chesebrough and Pond's Delaware will constitute its board.

The merger would bring together two companies whose trade marks are household words throughout the world. Chesebrough, which manufactures "Vaseline" Petroleum Jelly, "Vaseline" Hair Tonic and other "Vaseline" brand products, is over eighty years old and has paid dividends continuously for 72 years. It was a subsidiary of the original Standard Oil Company until the latter's dissolution in 1911.

Pond's, successor to a business founded by Mr. T. T. Pond in 1846, has been one of America's best-known cosmetic manufacturers since the early 1900's and now does a world-wide business in Pond's creams, "Angel Face," "Angel Skin" and other widely sold products. The Pond's business has paid dividends in every year for the last 40 years.

The businesses are comparable in size and both operate in practically every country of the world.

It is contemplated that, prior to the merger, Pond's Delaware will acquire Pond's Extract Company Limited (an English corporation) and Pond's Extract Company of Canada, Limited. It will also acquire the assets, other than cash, of Pond's Extract Company International Limited, which will then be liquidated. None of these companies is now owned by Pond's Delaware.

As is customary, the proposed merger is subject to the working out of various details and to the requisite approval of the definite merger agreement by the boards and stockholders of each company.

#### P.A.T.A. OF NEW SOUTH WALES

Notified 1/4/55—

##### Chemists' Section: Additions

Size	Retail		Wholesale
100s	4/6	H. F. Harvey Pty. Ltd. Liqua-Dent (Sodium Fluoride) . . . . .	36/- doz.
50s	13/6	Menley & James (Australia) Ltd. Dexedrine Plus Capsules . .	108/- doz.
1 oz.	9/-	Furacin Ear Lotion . . . . .	72/- doz.

##### Chemists' Section: Alterations

1 lb.	3/10	Scott Henderson Pty. Ltd. Karilac A (packets) . . . .	37/- doz.
1 lb.	3/10	Karilac, No. 1, 2 and 3 (packets) . . . . .	37/- doz.

Notified 13/4/55—

##### Chemists' Section: Additions

No. 2	4/-	Amolin Laboratories Am-o-lin (Economy size) . .	32/- doz.
15 oz.	24/6	F. H. Irving (Medical Products) Pty. Ltd. Phospho-Lecithin Nerve Food and Tonic . . . . .	17/6 ea.

## Student Activities

### WESTERN AUSTRALIAN PHARMACY STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION

About forty-four students attended the Annual General Meeting of W.A.P.S.A., which was held in the Pharmacy Lecture Theatre on March 30, at 7.30 p.m. Several amendments to the Constitution were made, those of interest being as follows:—

(i) When possible the Committee should arrange for the publication of a regular Newsletter, production to be the responsibility of an editor elected from the Committee.

(ii) Added to the "Objects" of the Association, deleting Section 3, Part ii

(a) To protect the status, rights and privileges of the members of W.A.P.S.A.

(b) To promote the social, cultural and intellectual activities of its members.

(iii) That delegates to N.U.P.S.A., if not elected to the Committee, shall be ex-officio members of the Committee.

The amendment which aroused greatest interest was that compulsory membership be introduced. This motion was not passed.

After some discussion it was decided that the existing membership fees should stand, i.e., 1st and 2nd year, 10/- and 3rd and 4th year £1/1/-.

A full report of the two delegates to the National Council meeting of the National Union was given by the Secretary, Pat Roberts. The report was both interesting and educational.

The election of the Committee for 1955 took place, and was as follows:

**President:** Pat Roberts.

**Vice-President:** Syl. Lane.

**Secretary:** Margaret Whittle.

**Treasurer:** Rob Robinson.

**Local Publicity Officer:** Rosemary Fowler.

**First Year Representatives:** Marion Hunter and R. Dymock.

**Second Year Representatives:** C. Manera and Margaret Whittle.

**Third Year Representatives:** Syl. Lane and Rosemary Fowler.

**Fourth Year Representatives:** Pat Roberts and Rob. Robinson.

A suggestion was put forward that general meetings be held more frequently.

Activities for the year were hardly discussed owing to the limited time. It was decided that another general meeting be held in May to finalise remaining business.

The Association is venturing further afield, and a Pharmacy Students' Ball is to be held next month. A good time is promised to all students who attend this event.

### TASMANIAN PHARMACEUTICAL STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION.

The Annual General Meeting of T.P.S.A. was held on March 21. The attendance was not good, and the absence of new students and many second year members was most marked. It is to be hoped that they will make a sincere effort to attend the next general meeting. The main business on the agenda was the election of the new Committee. The following were elected for 1955:—

**President:** David Tremayne.

**Vice-President:** Rodney Andrews.

**Secretary:** Yvonne Atkins.

**Treasurer:** Anne Wilks.

**First Year Representative:** Fay Bester.

**Second Year Representative:** Maureen Killalea.

**N.U.P.S.A. Representative:** Margaret Purdon.

**Editor, "The Sedative":** Edith Knight.

The Vice-President was elected Publicity Officer.

Much discussion followed the Secretary's report. Emphasis was placed on the publication of a newsletter. No specific time interval for publication of "The Sedative" was set, but it was agreed that as many as possible should appear. Miss Knight immediately got busy and the first copy was ready for distribution after the Easter break.

It is hoped that in the near future that T.P.S.A. members will have their own badge. The design and colours were agreed on, and enquiries are at present being made concerning the cost of the badge.

Following the financial report, which revealed a pleasing credit balance, a lengthy discussion was held regarding the best method of procuring the necessary funds for the continuation of T.P.S.A. Several suggestions were made, and the proposal to hold informal dances as in 1954 was generally accepted as the best source of revenue.

A plea made to members to join the Blood Bank resulted in almost 100 per cent. co-operation (it was not conscription either).

An informal report was given by the delegates to the Victor Harbour Congress, and many members are enthusiastically looking forward to Sydney next January.

The Text Book Concession Scheme was explained to all students, and many have taken advantage of this wonderful offer.

Our congratulations to the Pharmaceutical Society on the success of the recent buffet dinner. The few students who attended unanimously agreed that it was a wonderful show, and I would urge all students to support any future social function sponsored by the Society.

#### ADELAIDE UNIVERSITY PHARMACEUTICAL STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION.

It was a terrible anticlimax for the members of A.U.P.S.A., after the excitement of Congress, to have to settle down to the mundane tasks of work and study once more. But work we must, and study we must, if we are ever to reach that exciting prospect before us—Congress, 1956, in N.S.W. However, some of our number did not find the settling down so easy, and we have heard tales of extra holidays spent in New South Wales and Victoria.

Although things have been apparently very quiet over the last few months, there has still been some activity within A.U.P.S.A. Members of the Congress Sub-Committee have been busy sweeping up the crumbs of Congress—returning blankets and paying bills. We received a few surprises when the bills arrived, some pleasant, the majority not, but, luckily, our financial position was such that we did not have to seek assistance from the other States, as was expected.

A barbecue was held soon after Congress, at the home of Elaine Gibson, in the Adelaide Hills, which served the double purpose of a Committee meeting and a get-together for those from South Australia who attended Congress. We sang all the Congress songs again (well, nearly all!) and spent a riotous evening talking over the events of that memorable fortnight.

Later, we held a more serious meeting to discuss such weighty problems as what to do with the toilet paper left over from Congress. The amount of this was considerable, and we fear the person who ordered it erred somewhat in his calculations. However, it was finally suggested that we should keep it for further use—the University procession being suggested as a likely medium.

Activities for 1955 began in earnest on April 4, when a tea to welcome freshers was held. The Committee acted as hosts at this function, and did their best to make the new members of A.U.P.S.A. feel at home. The tea was followed by the Annual General Meeting.

The following officers were elected for 1955:—

**President:** John Jackson.

**Vice-President:** Michael Conigrave.

**Secretary:** Heather Smith.

**Treasurer:** David King.

**Social Secretary:** Elaine Gibson.

The various reports for 1954 were put before the

General Meeting, for their approval. When the business of the meeting had been concluded, we welcomed a representative from Dunlop, who showed us an excellent film of some of the 1954 Davis Cup games. This proved to be most interesting and exciting, as well as giving many close-ups of the champions' play, for the benefit of the tennis enthusiasts. Two shorter films were also shown, one on table tennis and one on the Snowy River hydro-electric scheme. At the conclusion of the meeting the President thanked Dunlop on behalf of A.U.P.S.A., for making it possible for us to see the films.

In conclusion, the A.U.P.S.A. Congress Sub-Committee would like to express their thanks to all those who attended Congress (and many who did not) for all they did to make it a success. We feel that everyone co-operated extremely well, especially during the week at Victor Harbour, where conditions proved a little trying at times, and for any inconveniences and breakdowns in organisation, we must apologise.

All of us in South Australia agreed unanimously that we would not have missed it for anything, even though we did have a few headaches beforehand.

It appears that South Australian students are not the only ones who benefited from Congress. The P.M.G. Department must be netting a steady income, judging from the sudden increased flow of mail which seems to be taking place between various states. I wonder why?

#### QUEENSLAND PHARMACY STUDENTS' SOCIETY.

Having boldly withstood Queensland's pet cyclone, "Bertha," we can again report our monthly news.

Despite adverse weather conditions, Queensland students have been very active, and the social activities for the year have already been planned. The first social event after Easter was a dance held in the College Hall on April 16. An excellent night's entertainment was guaranteed as Mr. Jim Shoobridge supplied the music and the girls supplied the supper. What more could any student have wished for?

The following Sunday morning, all students had to drag themselves out of bed by 10 a.m. for the cricket matches which were held that day. The grand match was first and second year versus third year and lecturers at Marchant's Park. Had the flood water been deep enough water polo would no doubt have been the order of the day.

Future social activities include a night cruise up the river to Mandalay, to be held late in May.

June 3 has been set as the date for the Pharmacy Ball, to be held at the usual place—Cloudland. This really will be the social event of the year, so start thinking about it now. Tickets will be 17/6 each, so start stacking those bottle tops away, boys!

At the end of June a boat trip down the Bay to Amity has been arranged. It may get quite rough out on the green water, so don't forget your anti-seasick tablets!

The final event of the year will be the Annual Football Match and Barbecue.

With such a full social programme our Social Committee will really be kept moving this year.

On the evening of March 28, Mr. J. J. Delahunty addressed a large group of pharmacy students at Drysdale's Chambers. Despite adverse weather conditions there was a good attendance, and all those present benefited by Mr. Delahunty's interesting and informative address on Retail Pharmacy. He explained the apprentice's position in the pharmacy, and then thoroughly detailed the R.I.D.S.A.C. formula for selling. The highlight of the evening was the removal of copious quantities of blackness on Mr. Delahunty's clean handkerchief from the allegedly lily white hand of one of our female members. This was part of the demonstration in the selling of a jar of P.D.'s cleansing cream.

The tennis team has had its hopes slightly dampened. For the last few days the courts have been 6 feet under water. However, play will continue on April 24, with a challenge match between second and third years.

—MARGARETE PURDON, 216 Sandy Bay Road, Hobart, National Publicity Officer.

# Brand NEW Tek

Flying high  
with brand-  
new selling  
features...

All over Australia millions are hearing about new, tapered, sleek-handle Tek... Daily Press, Women's Weekly, National Magazines, all carry sure-fire advertising on the non-slip handle, miracle Teklon head, same low price.



Quiz Kids Programmes, and Australia's National Hit Parade, give nation-wide air coverage to the new Tek story.

Be sure to display Tek to cash in on the extra demand.

A Product of Johnson & Johnson

**FINEST  
TEKLON SUPER  
NYLON**

**NEW  
NO-SLIP GRIP**

**NEW  
SLEEK TAPERED  
HANDLE**

**1/10**

## Tek — STILL THE HIGHEST SELLING TOOTHBRUSH..BY FAR!

It's true! Latest surveys show that out of all toothbrushes sold in Australia, more than 60% are TEK.

So... when you stock the brush most people ask for — up go your sales! And brand-new, three-star TEK is already proving a winner.

Display it—and watch TEK outsell all the rest!

### BACKED BY THE HARDEST SELLING ADVERTISING CAMPAIGN EVER!

Check TEK's powerful advertising line-up. It means more customers for YOU!

1. QUIZ KIDS — over 57 stations.
2. AUSTRALIA'S NATIONAL HIT PARADE — over 17 stations.
3. BREAKFAST SPOTS — over 21 stations.
4. NATIONAL MAGAZINES.
5. DAILY PRESS — in all States.

### AND SUPPORTED BY FULL COLOUR DISPLAYS!

A prominent display means EXTRA sales for you! No matter what other brands you carry — to make sure you get these extra sales — stock and display TEK... the greatest selling toothbrush by far!



The window streamer illustrated above is only one of five full colour display pieces which will help you sell Tek faster than ever!



Give the new  
**Giant Size**

**KLEENEX**

300 tissues - 3 1/9 retail

**a Giant Display!**



There are so many uses for Kleenex



Housewives are learning to use up more Kleenex in a week



than they did in a month a year ago!



# Commonwealth and State News

## QUEENSLAND

### PERSONAL and GENERAL

### State News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal Correspondent in Queensland, Miss D. Brighthouse, phone B 8407.

Mr. R. G. Dixon is opening a pharmacy at Hamilton road, Wavell Heights.

Mr. W. N. Paul, formerly in business at Nanango, has commenced business again at Herbert street, Red-cliff North.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Watkins, of Mundubbera, are enjoying a motoring holiday. During Mr. Watkins' absence, Mr. Vince Cavallo is acting as locum.

Mrs. Dawn Gibson is opening a pharmacy at Mortdale avenue, Witton, one of the newer suburbs of Brisbane.

Mr. J. C. Rebbechi, formerly in business in Victoria, has established a pharmacy at 203 Adelaide street, Brisbane.

Mr. E. C. Lindsay, formerly manager of the F.S. Dispensary Townsville, has established the Parramatta Pharmacy, Mulgrave road, Cairns.

Mr. B. H. Spilsbury, formerly in business at Ashgrove, has entered into partnership with Mr. G. C. Uhlmann, in the Nundah Pharmacy at Sandgate road, Nundah.

### ENGAGEMENTS

The engagement has been announced overseas of Miss Adelle Thomas, formerly of Bowen Hills, Brisbane, to Dr. D. A. G. Kaye, F.R.C.S., son of Baron and Lady Kaye, of Surrey, England.

Mr. Allan Hawgood, of Sandgate, has announced his engagement to Miss Marie Herbert, also of Sandgate.

Congratulations and good wishes.

### WEDDINGS

We offer congratulations and good wishes to the following pharmacists who were married during the month:

Miss Rae McLeod, of Maryborough, whose marriage to Mr. D. K. Robertson, of Brighton, Sandgate, took place at the Albert Street Methodist Church, Brisbane, on March 26.

Miss Betty Jebb, of Hendra, who was married to Mr. John McClenahan, Alderley, on April 2, at the Valley Presbyterian Church.

Mr. R. P. Tobiano, of Cairns, who was married to Miss Janice Dawson, Ph.C., Launceston, Tasmania, in Mareeba, on February 26.

Mr. Milton Armstrong, whose marriage to Miss Gweneth Drew, of Beenleigh, took place at St. George's Church of England, Beenleigh, on April 16.

### PHARMACY BOARD REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. R. V. S. Martin has been reappointed Pharmaceutical Society representative on the Pharmacy Board of Queensland for the ensuing three years and Mr. C. A. Nichol as representative of the Guild on the Board.

### PHARMACISTS' PICNIC

After weeks of cloudy, rainy weather, the morning of April 3 dawned warm and bright for the picnic arranged by the social sub-committee of the Pharmaceutical Society.

Maclean's Bridge, on the Beaudesert road, was the spot chosen, and over seventy joined in and made the day a pleasant occasion.

It was good to see Mr. S. F. Callanan and his son, of Beaudesert, come along during the afternoon.

Mr. Cec Nohle rendered invaluable help again in boiling the billy. A games and sports programme was arranged for the younger members of the party, and all told, the picnic passed off very pleasantly.

The thanks of all are extended to Mr. J. E. McCaskie and other members of the social sub-committee for making the necessary arrangements.

### PENTAGON DINNER DANCE

The Queensland Pentagon, designed to provide a social body for chemists and arrange functions where chemists and their professional associates may meet in a social atmosphere, held its first formal function for the year at 29 Murray street, on March 22.

The function, which took the form of a fork supper dance, was attended by 100 guests, who were received by the President of Pentagon, Mr. Henry Evans, and Mrs. Evans.

During the evening the president presented to Mr. R. S. F. Greig, who was representing the President of the Pharmaceutical Society, a Vulcan Mixer for pharmaceutical education purposes.

The committee which arranged the function included Messrs. Henry Evans (chairman), A. Isbel (secretary), T. Brown (treasurer), V. Barnett, K. Bates, J. Gane, D. Netterfield, R. V. S. Martin, P. Burn, H. Lehmhase, B. Chestermaster, M. Lyne, A. T. Thorsen.

The next Pentagon function will take the form of a smoke concert to be held at the Riverside Ballroom on May 19, which, it is hoped, will be equally well attended.

### BOWLING NOTES

An afternoon's game was played at St. Lucia club on April 17, when the chemists scored a win. Result of the day's play was:

Vance, Hunter, Coker, Bell	25	21
Atkins, Martin, Lewis, Ward	17	16
Barnett, Hind, Kunze, Coffey	30	20
Dr. Gaffney, Allison, Dr. Moreton, Dr. Morris	26	21
Nichol, Riddell, Archibald, Belford	17	26
	115	104

Trophy spoons were won by Ward's rink. The next game will be an all-day pairs match at the Booroodabin club on May 8.

An invitation is extended to any chemist bowler to participate in the interstate games to be played in Sydney from October 3 to 7 next. About 12 chemists have already signified their intention of making the trip to Sydney, and anyone who is interested is asked to contact the secretary of the local chemists' bowling club, Mr. Ron Ward, Messrs. Mosses Ward & Son, 300 Queen street, Brisbane (B 4106).

### GOLFING NOTES

The secretary of the Queensland Chemists' Golf Club advises that the opening day was a most successful one. Competition was held on the Gailles Golf Links on March 27. A big crowd faced the starter and a very excellent day was had by all players.

## QUEENSLAND—Continued

Results were as follows:

A Grade Individual Stableford was won by Mr. G. Newman.

B Grade Individual Stableford was won by Mr. M. Fox.

Four-ball Best-ball Stableford was won by Mr. L. Fogg and Mr. B. Russell.

The Associates' prize was won by Mrs. J. Wheeler.

Mr. J. Gane, a member of the club, was given a send-off by players, as he has been transferred to Sydney by his company. The president, Mr. B. Asprey, conveyed on behalf of all members best wishes on his new appointment. Mr. Gane suitably responded.

The president advises members that five players representing the club would visit Sydney early in May to play in the N.S.W. Chemists' Golf Carnival. Those selected are Messrs B. Asprey (President), J. C. Wheeler, A. B. Chater, J. Richardson and B. Benjamin.

Members are advised that the next outing of the club will be at Nudgee Golf Links on May 8. The secretary reports that full particulars in regard to the competition will be forwarded to members at an early date.

Also, an important competition will be held at Virginia Golf Links on June 19.

### PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

#### Council Meeting

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland met at Drysdale's Chambers, Brisbane, on March 10, at 8 p.m.

**Attendance.**—Mr. R. V. S. Martin (Chairman), Miss Chalmers, Messrs. R. S. F. Greig, H. G. E. Sneyd, J. E. McCaskie, G. R. Wells, J. M. McKenzie, J. S. D. Mellick, E. W. Vance and the Secretary.

**Reprinting of Constitution.**—Mr. Greig said he had gone through the Constitution, and he did not consider that any drastic or vital changes were necessary. He moved that as no copies are on hand, the Constitution and Rules be reprinted. Seconded by Miss Chalmers. Carried.

**Code of Ethics.**—Lengthy consideration was given to the Code of Ethics forwarded from the Pharmaceutical Association and the Pharmaceutical Society of N.S.W. After discussion, Mr. Mellick moved that the Association Code be adopted by this Society, with the addition of Clause 12 of the N.S.W. Code.

**Allocation of Prizes for Future.**—The President said at last meeting he had asked members of the Council to give thought to this question. At present the Society issued a prize of £10/10/- to the best final year student for the year, provided 70 per cent. or more of the total marks were obtained at the first attempt. The provisions were the same for the Kodak prize and the Parke Davis' prize was for the two best students at the final examination.

Mr. Greig said he thought a better distribution of prizes would be for Chemistry (Theory and Practical) and *Materia Medica* (Theory and Practical) with a minimum pass of 70 per cent. in both subjects. By doing this it would give the students who were good in those subjects an opportunity to gain some prizes.

After discussion, it was agreed that prizes for the final year be awarded as suggested by Mr. Greig.

**Correspondence.**—To Repatriation Commission, advising that chemists doing Repatriation dispensing are often required to dispense under the Repatriation Department Formulary. Enquiring if it would be possible for this Society to be furnished with a copy of this Formulary for reference.—Reply from Dr. Steele, advising that there is no Greenslopes Hospital Formulary. There are certain preparations made up by the hospital in bulk. Suggesting that in future enquiries

be made of the doctor who has written the prescription.

To Mr. F. C. Kent, regretting that this Society will be unable to be represented at the meeting of Section "O" to be held in Melbourne from August 17-24 next.

To Messrs. Fawns & McAllan, enquiring if it would be possible to eliminate the similarity in name of O.C.F. and O.C.P. and thus avoid confusion when prescriptions are badly written. Reply, advising that steps have been taken to have all labels and literature entitled "O.C. Forte." Their medical representatives will be introducing this product to the medical and pharmaceutical professions as "O.C. Forte."

To Standards Association of Australia, advising that some confusion exists amongst pharmacists concerning the equivalent numbering of the British and American type of hypodermic needles. Enquiring if it would be possible to supply a comparison gauge chart. Reply, stating that they have nothing which provides a direct answer to this question, but there is available certain information which may be of assistance, showing types and sizes of medical and surgical hypodermic needles.

To the Director-General of State Health Department, enquiring if A.S.T. tablets are exempt from the provisions of the Poisons Regulations of Queensland. Reply advising that these tablets can now be sold over the counter.

To Director-General of Health, enquiring under what conditions "Sulpha" preparations for veterinary use can be sold in Queensland, and through what channels they can be distributed, both wholesale and retail. Reply advising that Sulpha preparations for veterinary use are exempt from the necessity of a prescription, providing that they are clearly marked "for veterinary use only."—Resolved that this information be published in the next issue of the Bulletin.

To the Government Analyst, enclosing copy of communication from Committee on Pesticides, America. Enquiring if it would be possible for him to furnish any information on the enquiry. Reply from the Secretary, Director-General of Health, stating that two suicidal deaths have resulted from parathion and one accidental death from an organic phosphate, probably parathion. There have also been three cases of mild poisoning. It was agreed that this information should be forwarded to America.

From President, Veterinary Surgeons' Board of Queensland, enquiring further regarding the action taken by this Council concerning chemists advertising as "Veterinary Chemists." The Secretary was requested to advise that in the Society's November Bulletin members in Queensland were advised that following representations to the Council by the Veterinary Surgeons' Board, the use of the word "veterinary" as in "veterinary chemist" is a breach of the Veterinary Surgeons Act of 1936.

From Under-Secretary, Department of Health and Home Affairs, seeking the name of the Society's representative to the Pharmacy Board for the ensuing three years. Mr. Greig moved that the President represent this Society on the Pharmacy Board for the ensuing three years. Seconded by Mr. Vance. There being no further nominations, Mr. Martin was elected Society representative on the Pharmacy Board.

From Secretary, Director-General of Health, advising that the Department has communicated with Northern Drug and Chemical Co., pointing out that "As-Mo-Lets" come within the provisions of Schedules 1 and IV and cannot be sold except on a doctor's prescription.

**New Members** were elected as follows:—

**Full Members:** Miss B. Savage, New Farm; Messrs. C. F. Hartmann, Pittsworth; T. N. Brunskill, Mt. Isa and G. C. J. Uhlmann, Annerley.

**Associates:** Miss J. D. Bloomfield and Mr. G. W. Lehmann.

**Pharmacy Board.**—The President reported on matters which had recently engaged the attention of the Board.



## NEWS FLASH

# WISDOM HAS JUST LAUNCHED ONE OF THE BIGGEST SPOT CAMPAIGNS ON AUSTRALIAN RADIO!



**THIS IS HARRY WILLIS**, whose singing  
commercials for **WISDOM** will be heard  
over **58 stations — 10,961 times!**

*Now, more than ever, the  
place for your Wisdom counter unit  
is RIGHT BESIDE YOUR CASH REGISTER*

Get your orders in for Wisdom to your nearest  
Addis representative or your wholesale merchant  
WITHOUT DELAY.



**Wisdom** BY *Addis*  
**TOOTHBRUSHES** Best since 1780



## CUSTOMERS IN THE DARK ?

Don't keep your customers in the dark . . . they appreciate your advice about pharmaceutical preparations, and often rely on you for guidance. Draw attention to the properties and actions of Roche Tomsitt lines. Counter display cards, obtainable on application, will help you. Roche Tomsitt lines are preparations of proven qualities. They are backed by sound merchandising and national advertising campaigns to help you to greater customer satisfaction and bigger profits.

PICOT PARFUMS

MILMA MILK OF MAGNESIA

YEASTON LAX

ROX BABY POWDER

YEASTON PLAIN

T.C.P. ANTISEPTIC

GOLCRYST HEALTH SALTS

TRIPLUS

INSECTIBANE LIQ. SPRAY

HAZOL

INSECTIBANE POWDER

GLYMOL

ARNOLD'S BALSAM

KARON CREAM

. . . and hundreds of other market-established lines.

# ROCKE TOMPSITT & CO. LTD.

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS AND WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS SINCE 1877

293-298 Flinders Street, Melbourne - - - Phone MU 7851. Telegraphic Address: Rockates, Melbourne.



## QUEENSLAND—Continued

**Social Sub-Committee.**—Mr. McCaskie reported that arrangements were proceeding for the picnic to be held at McLean Bridge on the Beaudesert road on April 3.

**Poisons Sub-Committee.**—Mr. Mellick reported that this sub-committee had met three or four times this year. Good progress was being maintained.

The meeting closed at 11.5 p.m.

### THE GUILD

### S.B.C. Meeting

The State Branch Committee of the Queensland Branch of the Guild met at Drysdale Chambers, Brisbane, on April 5, at 8 p.m.

**Attendance.**—Messrs. W. A. Lenehan (President), C. A. Nichol, W. E. Martin, A. B. Chater, L. Hall, C. W. Noble, F. H. Phillips, A. Bell and L. W. Huxham.

**Flood Appeal.**—It was reported that over £450 had been subscribed from Queensland to the flood appeal. Advice has now been received that the appeal will close on April 30.

The President reported that when it was learnt of the serious floodings at Gympie and Maryborough, the Secretary had written to all the members in those towns, expressing the hope that none would have been seriously affected, and inquiring if any assistance was required. She had now been able to telephone Mr. Cox at Gympie and Mr. Kingston at Maryborough.

After discussion, it was agreed that the Secretary should advise Federal Office of the position in Gympie and Maryborough, where certain chemists suffered considerably from the floods.

**Pharmaceutical Education.**—The President reported that in the absence of the President of the Society he had conferred with the Vice-President, and they had now prepared the final draft of the proposals.

**Country Visits.**—Mr. Hall said it was now some time since any country visitations had been made. He thought the time was opportune for another visit to country centres. It had been suggested that a Sunday meeting be held in Dalby, and members from other centres be invited to attend.

Mr. Lenehan said Mr. Hall's suggestion was a good one. While he was in favour of the Dalby meeting, he would like to visit by car the Western towns, where there were one or two chemists who to date had never had a visit from Guild officials.

After discussion, it was agreed that the Secretary should draw up an itinerary covering the western part of the State.

**Correspondence.**—To Federal Secretary, pointing out (a) that preparations which are listed on the Pharmaceutical Benefits List are not available from all wholesale druggists in this State; (b) that the practice of agents refusing to supply all wholesale druggists is against the regulations of the Pharmaceutical Benefit Scheme, and inquiring if, when the opportunity presents itself, this matter could be brought before the notice of the Government.

The President said on perusal of the Federal President's letter to committee members, it would be seen that this matter was brought forward at the Standing Committee meeting in Sydney on March 7. The chairman stated that brands of items would not be included in the list unless they were available through a recognised wholesale channel.

(2) Stating this Committee feels that it is a mistake for the States to make separate arrangements as far as the prescription proprietaries fee is concerned. They consider it much wiser to have a uniform fee, and urge that Federal Council give consideration to the dispensing fee for P.P. being made uniform throughout the Commonwealth. Reply pointing out that the whole matter hinged around the position in N.S.W. Suggest-

ing that the matter be again put forward by Queensland for discussion at the next annual meeting of the Federal Council.

To Victorian State Secretary, advising that Queensland has agreed to enter the arrangement as regards "Gilseal News" with other States. Inquiring when it was proposed Queensland should switch over, and inquiring if a block is required for the Queensland heading. Reply stating Victoria is pleased to learn of Queensland decision. Suggesting that the Queensland news appear in the April issue. With regard to a heading block, suggesting that a design should be forwarded to Victoria, so that a block may be prepared.

Members said they did not think it would be possible to have Queensland news in the April issue, but should make every endeavour to be included in the May "News." Mr. Noble was asked to prepare a design, typical of Queensland, to head the State section in the combined "News."

To Department of Health and Home Affairs, advising that Mr. C. A. Nichol has been nominated by this organisation to represent it on the Pharmacy Board for the ensuing three years. Reply stating that His Excellency the Governor-in-Council has directed that Mr. Nichol be a member of the Pharmacy Board for the following three years. Notification of Mr. Nichol's appointment was published in the Government Gazette of April 2.

To Mr. Foley, Reckitt & Colman (Aust.) Ltd., advising that a chemist had notified that "Dettol" is stocked in his area by all grocers' shops, had notified mixed businesses and ironmongers. Inquiring if any investigation could be made into this complaint. Reply advising having taken the matter up with the wholesaler concerned, who had given a written undertaking that this would not recur.

To Pharmacy Board, forwarding copy of press advertisement featuring "Mothdoo," which is advertised as being available from stores with the word "pharmacy" after the name. Reply from the Registrar, advising that he has already dealt with the matter, and the agents had agreed to have the word "pharmacy" deleted from future advertisements.

From Mr. J. B. Storrar, on behalf of D.H.A. (Q'ld) Pty. Ltd., congratulating the Guild on its "Dexsal" merchandising effort during February, and looking forward to continued success, with hopes for a repeat at a later date.

From Manager, Medical Benefits Fund of Australia, regarding an increase in the commission rate. Advising that the matter was placed before the Executive Council in Sydney, where the possibility of the increase in commission rate was given full consideration. It was regretted that it was not possible to increase the commission rate for reasons enumerated.

From Boots Pure Drug Co. (Aust.) Pty. Ltd., furnishing report on chemist trading on the part of their Queensland rural selling agents and Queensland Nutrition Products. The reply from Boots was published in "Gilseal News" for the information of members, and also made available to a member who raised the question.

From Federal Merchandising Manager re "Pharmatex" absorbent toilet tissue, and attaching copy of communication sent to all Queensland wholesalers concerning the marketing of this "Chemist Only" line.

Letter from Federal President to committee members was tabled.

**Federal Delegate's Report.**—Mr. Martin said there was little to report in the Federal sphere. He thought most of the matters requiring attention during the month had been dealt with in the Federal President's letter.

**Ready Reckoner.**—On behalf of the Committee and members generally, the President thanked Mr. Chater for the compilation of the Ready Reckoner, which was a masterpiece and was of great assistance in the dispensary. Mr. Lenehan said he felt certain that every member appreciated the time and energy devoted by Mr. Chater to the preparation of the Ready Reckoner.

## QUEENSLAND—Continued

Regarding the tablet price list, the President said the Secretary had reported that there were only about eight copies left, and consideration would have to be given to a reprint. This was another valuable publication compiled by Mr. Chater, and he felt that every member would wish to continue with the tablet list.

Mr. Phillips moved, Mr. Martin seconded, that the tablet list be reprinted; Mr. Chater to supervise the re-printing of the list and to make any additions or alterations he deemed fit. Carried.

**Complete List of All Registered Veterinary Preparations.**—The Secretary reported that a member had inquired if it would be possible to obtain a list from the Veterinary Medicines Board of all veterinary preparations which had been registered, and make a copy available to every member. It would be advisable to have everything listed in the one issue.

Members commended this suggestion, and the Secretary was requested to approach the Veterinary Medicines Board on the subject.

**Packed Goods.**—Members said they felt the "Gilseal" packed goods at present available in Queensland were long overdue for an overhaul, and it was resolved that members of the Trade and Commerce Sub-committee meet and discuss packed goods prior to the next Committee meeting, and if possible furnish a report thereon.

The meeting closed at 11.5 p.m.

### PHARMACIST OR MERCHANT?

A letter came across our desk recently from a prominent pharmacist in Canada, in which he took very pointed snipes at "Public Relations Programs" conducted by provincial pharmacy bodies.

If this pharmacist did not enjoy the fruits of an excellent business which he has built up over many years, if he did not have a keen and perceptive mind as he has, we might have taken no notice of his remarks. We might have put the letter aside with a mental comment of "sour grapes," and gone on with our business.

But this man is a good pharmacist. He has an enviable business. He is well known as a man with a keen mind. So instead of saying "sour grapes" we opened the file of advertisement reprints and looked at a series run by one of the provinces for the past three years.

The problem which faced this group—and the one which faces each individual druggist—is to instill pharmacy as a profession in the minds of the public. Somewhere between the revered and awe-inspiring apothecary of long ago with his wondrous arts, and the white-coated scientist of today, the North American public lost its conception of pharmacy as a profession. Is anyone but the profession to blame for this?

The soda fountains jammed with teen-agers, the paint and hardware departments, the china and jewellery, the toasters and frying pans, had little, if any, place in a professional store.

Can the public be blamed if they think of the "drug store" in terms of sodas, ice cream, cigarettes, alarm clocks and newspapers? All pharmacy can do is to try to change that conception with a slow, steady, pedestrian-pace campaign of professionalism.

The campaign, as it appeared, was effective. No doubt there are many other ideas which could have been used, with equal impact, but this was a good campaign. As a group effort it is to be highly commended. But much still rests on the shoulders of the individual.

Each pharmacist must, of course, believe that he is a professional man, and act accordingly. The way in which he conducts himself, how he operates his pharmacy, are noted by the public.

You are judged by your type of operation—pharmacist or merchant.—"The Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal."

## SOUTH AUSTRALIA

### PERSONAL and GENERAL

State  
News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal Correspondent in S.A., Mr. E. F. Lipsham.

Miss J. Thomas returned to Adelaide at the beginning of April and expects to resume studies in May next.

Mr. R. Brice spent the end of March at the Brighton pharmacy under engagement with Mr. H. G. Collyer.

Mr. L. McCaffery assisted Mr. G. K. Scott, of Hilton, for a few days at the end of March.

Mr. B. O'Connor will open a new pharmacy on the western side of O'Connell street during May next.

Mr. H. Letcher has joined the staff of the Pharmacy Department of the Royal Adelaide Hospital.

Mr. R. Trummer has been acting as manager for the Parkside branch of F.S.M.A. Group.

Mr. D. K. Burke, a New South Wales pharmacist, has gone to the hospital at Woomera.

Mr. R. L. Jones assisted Mr. E. C. Sauer, of Plympton during April.

Most of March saw Mr. J. Lloyd assisting Mr. G. Smylie, of Hampstead.

Miss N. Gerard spent a few days in April at the pharmacy in Mitcham conducted by Mr. R. Brougham.

Mr. J. Maine acted as locum for Mr. J. J. Retallick, of Unley during April.

Mr. S. Kentish, of Mount Gambier, has arranged for certificates of identity to be forwarded to Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria and Tasmania.

Just prior to the start of the academic year, Mr. R. Porra paid a short visit to Broken Hill to assist Mr. J. Harvey.

Miss G. Montgomery made a short trip to Mt. Pleasant at the beginning of April to assist Mr. D. Bentley.

Mr. C. R. S. Hill, of Victoria, has joined the South Australian Register, to take up a position in the Repatriation Hospital, Daws road, Springbank.

Mr. D. Standish spent the last two weeks of the month in acting as locum for Mr. S. Mudie, of White's Pharmacy, Hindley street, Adelaide.

Mr. J. Ryder, of Clearview, engaged Miss N. Gerard to act as manageress during his short absence in the closing weeks of the first quarter of 1955.

Mr. J. Maine spent the end of March and beginning of April at the Prospect pharmacy controlled by Mr. D. O'Rielly.

Mr. R. Chesney acted as manager for the Friendly Society Dispensary at Norwood during the absence of Mr. W. Chappell.

Mr. H. Philp has resigned his position with Mr. P. N. Porter, of Goodwood, to open a new pharmacy in Balaclava.

Mr. J. Davies, of the Department of Health, New Guinea, anticipates visiting England within the next few months.

Mr. K. Wall, of Birks, Chemists, Port Adelaide, has been on vacation. His place was taken for the period by Mr. J. S. Pain.

Mr. B. O'Connor acted as locum for Mr. J. H. Hardy, of Hutt street, Adelaide, for two weeks in the middle of March. He then went to Henry Francis & Co. of the Myer Emporium until the end of April.

Mr. D. Farley acted as manager for Mr. R. Fisher, of King's Park, at the end of March, and relieved Mr. P. Ball during the first two weeks of April, at Ramsay & Currie's pharmacy in Edwardstown.

## SOUTH AUSTRALIA—Continued

**Mr. R. Watts** has relieved **Mr. P. Stedman**, of Glandore, **Mr. J. Upton**, of Glenelg, **Mr. E. Sauer**, of Plympton, and **Mr. C. Soutar**, of Glen Osmond, for varying periods during March and April.

During March **Mr. M. Path** acted as manager for **Mr. C. Huxtable**, of Tusmore, and at **Mr. C. Moore's** pharmacy at Underdale, during the absence of the manager, **Mr. H. Cheek**.

**Mr. R. Evelyn** has resigned his position as general manager for the group of pharmacies conducted by the Friendly Societies' Medical Association and purchased the business conducted by **Mr. M. Brady**, at Allenby Gardens.

**Messrs. S. A. Downie**, Chief Pharmacist of the Adelaide Children's Hospital, and **R. A. Anderson**, of the pharmacy department of the Royal Adelaide Hospital, expect to visit Melbourne to participate in Section "O" discussions in the meeting during August next, of the Association for the Advancement of Science.

**Mr. J. Otto** relieved **Mr. P. Tonkin**, of Martin's Pharmacy, Rosewater, at the end of March, before going to Cleve under engagement with **Mr. N. Cummins**. **Mr. Otto** then extended his travels to Hobart, taking advantage of reciprocal arrangements with the State of Tasmania.

**Mr. H. Flood** (Sauer's Pharmacy, Morphettville), has been away. **Mr. L. McCaffery** was in charge during his absence. Later, **Mr. Flood** joined the staff of the Friendly Societies' Medical Association, and is now in charge of the Goodwood branch.

During the latter end of March **Mr. R. Medlow**, assisted **Mr. W. Sage**, of Brighton, and **Mr. P. Meegan**, of Semaphore. In April he visited **Mr. G. Townsend**, of Seacombe Gardens, **Mr. B. Statton**, of Broadview, **Mr. D. O'Rielly's** pharmacy at Prospect, to relieve **Mr. S. Leyshon**, and **Mr. R. B. Martin**, of Bowden. He extended the latter engagement into May before relieving **Mr. J. Physick**, of Hove.

**Mr. E. Hillman** arrived back from London just in time for Easter. He reports seeing **Mr. K. Rohlfing** and **Mr. L. Davis** in their small flat in London, also that the block of flats housed several other pharmacists from Australia. The two new visitors found the English winter very trying and work not as plentiful as it is in the summer. However, they now work in hospital pharmacy departments, **Lloyd** at St. Thomas's and **Ken** at Charing Cross. Hence both are much happier about the future than they were soon after arrival.

**Academic Year Opens.** — The academic year of 1955 opened with the enrolment of 41 new students, being a few more than in 1954. **Mr. J. Jackson** (R. Bishop, Marryatville) has been elected student president for 1955.

**Chemist Takes to the Air.** — According to a recent report the Jamestown District Aero Club is gaining its wings fast. Three solo flights were made by **Mr. Eric Wheeler**, Ph.C., his wife June, who is secretary of the club, and **Mr. Whitney Reed**.

### ENGAGEMENTS

Our congratulations to **Ruth**, elder daughter of **Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Skewes**, whose engagement is announced to **Laurence**, elder son of **Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Hunt**, of Broadview.

Congratulations also to **Felicia**, elder daughter of **Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Morrell**, of Hazelwood Park, whose engagement is announced to **John**, only son of **Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Bertram**, also of Hazelwood Park.

Congratulations to **Mary Burns**, daughter of **Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Burns**, of Lake View, who has announced her engagement to **Brian**, son of **Mrs. F. J. Kildea**, of Hansborough and Millswood, and the late **Mr. Kildea**.

### WEDDINGS

The wedding of **Miss Jean Wilson Michael**, of Oorاما, Hilltown, to **Mr. Robert Keith Michael**, of Parnell, Auckland, New Zealand, was celebrated during the month at the Gartrell Memorial Church, Rose Park.

The wedding of **Miss Jill White**, daughter of **Mr. and Mrs. J. L. White**, of Myrtle Bank, and **Mr. Robert Mudie**, of Torrens Park, was celebrated on April 30, at St. Saviour's Church, Glen Osmond.

### BIRTHS

Congratulations to **Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Downie** on the birth of a daughter on March 29, at Calvary, and to **Mr. and Mrs. R. Francis**, on the birth of a daughter on April 7, at Bordertown.

### PHARMACY BOARD INSPECTOR IN THE NEWS

**Mr. R. J. Cotton**, Pharmacy Board Inspector, figured in the Adelaide newspapers during the month.

**Mr. Cotton**, who is 70 years of age, will probably shoot in the South Australian Queen's Prize in September of this year. He is a retired police sergeant and recently outclassed Australia's leading police marksmen in Melbourne. **Mr. Cotton** is 6ft. 3½ins. and has been in police rifle teams since 1925. He has behind him impressive records in athletics, including two wins in the Stawell hurdles.

### CAUSTIC IN PENICILLIN

A batch of Adelaide-made penicillin has been withdrawn from South Australian chemists and doctors because cleansing caustic soda had not been completely removed from the plastic syringes in which the penicillin was supplied.

**Dr. J. O. Poynton**, Director of the South Australian Institute of Medical and Veterinary Science, said in a press interview on April 24, that about 20 people had reported suffering pain after injections of the penicillin.

He said they would not suffer any permanent effects.

### DRUGS BLAMED FOR RIOTOUS BEHAVIOUR

A 21-year-old radio announcer, who caused a near riot in Adelaide on April 3, and claimed to be "Superman," blamed drug taking for his behaviour. When police arrived at a dance hall at 9.30 p.m., 50 people were gathered outside. The police patrol car had to force a way through the crowd. In giving evidence in the Court, the assistant police prosecutor said that although there was no trace of liquor on the announcer's breath, he was roaring and screaming and it took two police officers to pinion him when being taken to the watch-house. At the watch-house he collapsed after shouting: "I cannot help it, I have taken drugs."

A 24-year-old woman appeared before the Adelaide Police Court during the month and admitted having told a police officer that she had taken an overdose of sleeping tablets on March 22. She was released on a bond of £30 to be of good behaviour for 12 months. The name was not disclosed.

### CHEMISTS ASSIST ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE APPEAL

The St. John Ambulance Brigade appeal for at least £30,000 was opened during the month by the Lord Mayor of Adelaide, **Mr. Philips**. Sixty thousand members at 10/- a year are being sought. This subscription entitles members and their families to ambulance service. Donations for capital works are also being sought.

South Australian chemists are participating in the drive.

**Mr. Walter C. Cotterell**, State President of the Guild, in a statement to the Press, said members of the Guild strongly commended the St. John Ambulance membership appeal to every citizen of South Australia. All chemists, he said, had experienced the sudden emer-



## SOUTH AUSTRALIA—Continued

gency that arises and the urgent appeal for assistance by members of the public in the shape of immediate ambulance transport in cases of accident and sudden illness.

Mr. Cotterell said that he realised the unselfish and incalculable public service that members of the St. John Ambulance Brigade rendered to the citizens.

### PHARMACY BOARD

#### Monthly Meeting

The Pharmacy Board of South Australia met at 25 King William street, Adelaide, on April 13, at 7.45 p.m.

**Present.**—Mr. K. S. Porter (President) in the chair, Messrs. A. E. Bowey, G. L. Burns, E. F. Lipsham, B. F. Mildren, D. C. Hill and the Registrar.

**Correspondence.**—Jaychem Agencies have forwarded a copy of a circular as requested by the Board, and which has been sent to all chemists in business.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain have forwarded copies of the Pharmacy Act, Amendments to the Dangerous Drugs Act, and Therapeutic Substances Regulations, and Mr. Porter has agreed to peruse this legislation with a view to submitting a report to the Board.

**Relievers.**—Mr. B. T. O'Connor to Mr. J. H. Hardy; Mr. R. N. Watts to Messrs. P. G. Stedman, J. H. Upton, E. C. Sauer, C. V. Souter; Mr. M. J. Palk to Messrs. C. S. Huxtable, H. D. Cheek; Mr. D. C. Farley to Messrs. R. H. Fisher, P. G. Ball; Mr. D. J. Standish to Mr. S. M. Mudie; Mr. R. H. Brice to Mr. H. G. Collyer; Miss G. P. Montgomery to Mr. D. E. Bentley; Mr. L. A. McCaffrey to Messrs. G. K. F. Scott, E. C. Sauer; Miss N. J. Gerard to Mr. J. B. Ryder, R. J. Brougham; Mr. J. M. Lloyd to Mr. G. M. Smylie; Mr. R. G. Chesney to Mr. W. H. Chappell; Mr. J. L. Otto to Messrs. P. R. Tonkin, N. R. Cumming; Mr. J. E. Maine to Messrs. S. N. Leyshon, J. J. M. Retallick; Mr. R. G. Medlow to Messrs. W. M. Sage, P. Meegan, G. R. Townsend, B. A. Statton, S. N. Leyshon, R. B. Martin, J. Physick; Mr. R. L. Jones to Mr. E. C. Sauer; Mr. J. S. Pain to Mr. K. Wall.

**New Zealand Pharmacy Act.**—A report on the recent Pharmacy Act enacted in New Zealand was considered by the Board. As there are many matters of considerable interest in the legislation, it was decided that further consideration would be given to this matter at the next meeting of the Board.

**Inspector's Reports.**—Correspondence has been received from the Board's solicitor, advising that Mr. W. T. Taylor, of Whyalla, had been fined £20, with 10/- costs and £3/3/- Court fees, in the matter of a recent prosecution charging that the pharmacy was open to the public without a registered pharmaceutical chemist being in charge.

**Labels.**—Correspondence has taken place with several pharmacists. Co-operation has been promised in the matter of red colouring on labels.

**Trade Name.**—Correspondence has been forwarded to a pharmacist who appeared to be using a trade name, and a letter has now been received from the pharmacist concerned, advising that he is taking the necessary action to correct this matter.

**Finance.**—Statement for the month of March was submitted and adopted, and accounts totalling £133/17/- were passed for payment.

**Practising Certificates.**—Applications received and approved from Messrs. G. Valente, R. N. Watts, A. G. Trummer and C. H. Watson, and Miss J. L. Harrison.

Certificate of Identity has been received from the Pharmacy Board of Victoria on behalf of Mr. C. R. S. Hill.

Certificate of Identity has been forwarded to Pharmacy Board of N.S.W. on behalf of Mr. R. J. Porra.

Certificate of Identity has been forwarded to Pharmacy Board of Tasmania on behalf of Mr. J. L. Otto.

Certificates of Identity have been forwarded to Pharmacy Boards of Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland and Tasmania, on behalf of Mr. F. S. Kentish.

**Apprentices.**—Applications for assignment of indentures have been received as under:—Mr. P. B. Cosgrove, from Mr. G. L. Higgins to Mr. J. B. Kildea; Mr. L. Somogyi, from Mr. W. H. Rowe to Mr. S. Southam.

**Galenicals.**—Owing to absence from the pharmacy on National Service Training, an extension of time for lodgment of galenicals has been granted to nine apprentices.

**Overseas Applicants.**—An application has been received from an overseas pharmacist for permission to enter the pharmacy course. An examination of the applicant has been carried out, and the courses of study, examination and practical experience have been laid down by the Board.

**Registration of Premises.**—Applications received and noted from Messrs. R. M. Symonds, D. C. Wilkinson and D. E. Weedman and A. G. Trummer, and D. Ardill.

### PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

#### Council Meeting

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia met at 25 King William street, Adelaide, on April 5, at 7.45 p.m.

**Present.**—Mr. A. C. Holloway (President) in the chair, Messrs. Walter C. Cotterell, E. F. Lipsham, A. A. Russell, D. F. J. Penhall, K. D. Johnson, J. D. Duncan and the Secretary.

Mr. K. G. Attiwill was present by invitation of the President.

**Correspondence.**—Secretary reported that a letter under date March 3, addressed to the Federal Council of Pharmaceutical Societies, had not been acknowledged. It was decided that a further letter be forwarded.

From Pharmaceutical Association of Australia, requiring an estimate of the number of copies of the A.P.F. which will be required. It is noted that only one edition will be printed. It was decided that a sub-committee should investigate the position, and forward the necessary information.

Five hundred copies of the Code of Ethics have been received from the Pharmaceutical Association of Australia.

From Mr. S. A. Downie, drawing attention to the third paragraph on page 159 of the "A.J.P." (February, 1955), and in which he comments on the important principle recognised by the B.P.C., namely, that of including only those drugs which can be formulated by the pharmacist into various dosage forms. It was decided that copies of Mr. Downie's letter should be circulated to all members of the Council, and the matter further considered at the next meeting.

Copies of the Pharmacy Act and Amendments to the Dangerous Drugs Act and Therapeutic Substances Regulations have been received from the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. Mr. K. D. Johnson has agreed to peruse this legislation and report at a later meeting of the Council.

**First Year Failures.**—Correspondence has been received from Adelaide University Pharmaceutical Students' Association, and it was decided that the Association should be commended for its approach to the problem of the failures in the first year. It is also to be pointed out to the Association that the study time available, particularly on Monday mornings, and also Monday afternoons, in the first term, should be more extensively used, and suggesting that the Barr Smith



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## SOUTH AUSTRALIA—Continued

Library is the appropriate place at which students should carry out studies at the University.

**Students.**—Copy of a report from National Union of Pharmaceutical Students of Australia has been received from F.P.S.G.A. (S.A. Branch). The report has been circulated to members of the Council. Any comments by members will be discussed at the next meeting.

**New Students.**—Mr. Lipsham reported on the number of new students in the course, and pointed out the difficulties which are being experienced by reason of 48 benches only being available for Elementary Pharmacy. Mr. Lipsham also reported on the new course in Practical Pharmacy, Volumetric Analysis and Drug Assay, and mentioned that this year is the first occasion for some considerable time that adequate supplies of textbooks have been available for students.

**Conference.**—Messrs. S. A. Downie and R. A. Anderson have notified their intention to attend the A.N.Z.A.A.S. Conference in Melbourne in August, 1955. Correspondence has been forwarded for the purpose of reserving accommodation.

**Advisory Committee.**—The Advisory Committee reported that an investigation had been made into charges of breaches of professional etiquette. The Committee further reported having interviewed the parties concerned, and had investigated from various sources statements which had been conveyed to the Committee. After careful consideration, it was the unanimous decision that the charges have not been substantiated.

The Advisory Committee recommended that the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society and the State Branch Committee of F.P.S.G.A. should consider a suggestion that a circular letter be sent to all registered pharmacists, requesting that all matters of friction or dispute between members should be placed before the respective bodies immediately such friction or dispute arises.

**Finance.**—Statement for the month of March was submitted and adopted, and accounts totalling £1192/4/8 were passed for payment.

**New Members Elected.**—Messrs. C. M. Mortal, G. Valente, R. N. Watts and A. G. Trummer.

**Complimentary Dinner.**—Sub-committee reported that arrangements had been made for the complimentary dinner to newly qualified members, to be held on Tuesday, May 31, at 6.30 p.m., at the Hotel Rundle.

### THE GUILD

### S.B.C. Meeting

The State Branch Committee of the South Australian Branch of the Guild met at 254 Sturt street, Adelaide, on April 4, at 7.45 p.m.

**Present.**—The President (Mr. Walter C. Cotterell), Messrs. H. G. Collyer, A. C. Holloway, G. K. F. Scott, R. R. Patrick, E. Lloyd Miller, A. A. Russell, V. L. Mitchell and the Secretary.

Mr. K. Attiwill (Public Relations Secretariat) also attended the meeting.

**Retirement of Member.**—Mr. Derrick's retirement approved as at June 30, 1955, the Secretary to again specially request Mr. Derrick to attend the meeting at Mt. Gambier.

**Correspondence.**—Federal President's letter was received, and generally discussed on the question of pricing of P.B.A. and P.M.S. prescriptions. Secretary to write Federal Office to request the chief pharmacist to explain in detail the question of how the 33.1-3 per cent. of errors occur.

**Souvenir Supplement (News).**—Mr. Attiwill gave a lengthy explanation in regard to this subject and it was

left to Mr. Attiwill to conclude and advise the S.B.C. accordingly.

**Kleenex.**—The President explained that he authorised the secretary to publish in the local "Gileseal News" a reprint of the article published in the N.S.W. News re the profit angle on this line. Secretary to convey further suggestions to the Federal Merchandising Manager.

**Pharmatex.**—Received. It was suggested that in future, before the Merchandising Service finalises any new line the S.B.C. be advised and comment sought. It is thought in this case that a usual weight pack of, say, 4 to 4½ oz., to sell at a lower price would have been an advantage; perhaps the manufacturers of this line would put up a lighter pack.

**Financial Statement** was presented to the meeting and approved and accounts totalling £138/6/- were passed for payment.

**Queen Elizabeth Hospital.**—Secretary to refer the matter to the Hospitals Department for an explanation on the matter, sending copies of papers.

**D. M. Trevelyan.**—Secretary to notify Mr. Trevelyan in terms as discussed at the meeting. Mr. Attiwill to supply a questionnaire to be applied when the S.B.C. visit the Upper Murray Area.

**Pricing Officer's Report.**—The Pricing Officer, Mr. G. K. F. Scott, reported on the issue of the new P. & P. Price List, and a few price alterations which have been attended to.

**Federal Delegate's Report.**—The Federal Delegate (Mr. Walter C. Cotterell) explained the action taken by himself and the secretary in consultation with the Guild's solicitor in respect to F.S.M.A.; Heinz Strained Baby Food (Secretary to write Mr. Ross on this matter); Ung Emulsificans B.P.; and Ipana Month.

**Barmera.**—Resolved that the next country meeting be held at Barmera on May 22.

**General.**—Mr. Attiwill attended the meeting to explain more fully the purpose to be served by the Guild magazine. Several questions were asked and replied to. Finally it was resolved that in view of the information supplied this S.B.C. is prepared to support the view of Federal Council in respect to the production of a Guild magazine.

The meeting closed.

### WHO BENEFITS FROM PRICE CUTTING?

If price-cutting of nationally advertised protected articles prevails good clean competition will be eliminated. In a price war it is "dog-eat-dog." Everybody loses and the consuming public suffers immeasurably. Price cutting is one of the surest methods of lowering the standard of living.

Sales diverted into cut-price stores are lost by the respectable trader who, through integrity and service, has become an integral part of the community. He ceases to show any sales interest in the unprofitable article and, consequently, the manufacturer loses a valuable stockist of his goods and substitution of an inferior line often takes place.

This again is not in the best interests of the public as it could force the manufacturer out of business and deprive the consumer of an article that has been proved satisfactory for his requirements.

—Statement by Mr. Rees Jones, Secretary, P.A.T.A. (Vic.) quoted in "Grocery and Storekeeping News."

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# WESTERN AUSTRALIA

## PERSONAL and GENERAL

State  
News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal Correspondent in W.A. Mr. F. W. Avenell (phone BA 4082).

Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Fitch spent their holidays at Yallingup. Miss E. Millar was in charge of the pharmacy.

We extend our best wishes to Mr. Barry Robson, who has purchased the Epsom pharmacy from Mr. L. J. Keys.

Mr. W. J. Nott has purchased Mr. R. E. Wynne's pharmacy in St. George's Terrace. The closing of Mr. Nott's former pharmacy became necessary to allow for rebuilding the premises.

Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Dallimore sailed on the "Orsova" on March 19, for a trip to England, Europe and America. They expect to be away about eight months. Their son, Norman, is in charge of the pharmacy.

Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Bingemann left on the "Nep-tunia" to visit Europe, England and America. They will be returning in September. Miss E. L. Gray is in charge of the pharmacy in William street and Mr. M. C. Hawke at the West End pharmacy.

A wedding of pharmaceutical interest took place at St. Andrew's Church, Subiaco, on April 16, when Miss Joan Chaloner was married to Mr. Les Scull, of Carlisle. Mr. Scull qualified in 1951 and Miss Chaloner in 1954. We offer our congratulations and best wishes. Miss K. McGuckin is managing the pharmacy during Mr. Scull's absence.

Relievers registered this month included: Miss J. L. Harrison, for Mr. C. C. Eakins, of Kellerberrin; Mr. A. M. Forte, for Mr. C. K. Rosen, of Perth; Mr. J. Peel, for Mr. J. C. Watson, of Fremantle; Mr. M. C. Hawke, for Mr. L. Rowe, of Claremont; Mr. B. O'Brien, for Mr. H. S. Wheeler, of Scarborough; Miss J. Chaloner, for Mr. J. R. K. MacMillan, of Victoria Park; Miss T. M. Murphy, for Mr. C. M. Saunders, of Victoria Park; and Miss M. Elsworth, for Mr. N. D. Lee, of Boulder.

## OBITUARY

We regret having to record the deaths of two elderly pharmacists this month. Mr. A. V. Parkes, of Bunbury, died on March 16, and Mr. D. T. Neal, of Northam, on March 26.

Mr. Parkes qualified in England and was registered in Perth on January 9, 1896. He practised in Perth until 1906, when he joined Mr. J. H. Carr to form the firm of Carr & Co., Chemists, Bunbury. He was actively engaged in this pharmacy until about two years ago when failing eyesight caused him to depend more on Mr. G. G. Larkins, who became a partner with him about six years ago. Mr. Parkes was a member of the Pharmaceutical Council of W.A. from 1898 until 1909 and examiner in pharmacy for the same period. In 1949 the Council recognised his services and long association with the Society by making him an honorary member of the Society. He leaves two sons, Gerald and Herbert, his wife having predeceased him about six years ago.

Mr. D. T. Neal was registered after examination in Perth on January 8, 1918. He was in practice for some years at South Fremantle and opened a pharmacy at Northam in 1925. He conducted this pharmacy until a few weeks before his death. We are not aware of any relatives in this State.

## PHARMACEUTICAL COUNCIL

Monthly  
Meeting

The Pharmaceutical Council of W.A. met at Perth on April 5, at 7.30 p.m.

**Present.** — Messrs. R. I. Cohen, H. D. Fitch, R. W. Dalby, A. C. McWhinney, E. J. Nicholas, A. A. Baxter, and F. W. Avenell (Registrar).

**Correspondence.** — From Customs Department, advising that Indian Hemp and preparations have been added to the list of prohibited imports.

From Pharmaceutical Association, advising that A.P.F. 1955 is almost ready for printing and requesting advice as to the number of copies required during the next three years. The Registrar was instructed to endeavour to arrange with the warehouses to handle this edition.

From H. Longden and F. Strobl, advising that the indenture had been cancelled by mutual consent.

From Police Department, advising a death from cyanide poisoning, self-administered.

From Mr. T. D. H. Allan, advising that he has submitted his resignation as a director of "A.J.P." and W.A. Board of Management to the head office in Melbourne. It was decided to nominate Mr. R. I. Cohen to fill both vacancies. Mr. Allan to be thanked for his services.

From Director-General of Health, forwarding minutes of meeting of Committee on a uniform poison schedule, and requesting comment thereon. The Registrar submitted a draft reply, which was approved.

**Examination Results.** — The results of first-year examinations held on April 4, showed passes to G. Richmond, M. Edinger and K. H. Hurst.

**Inspector.** — The Registrar reported that Mr. Nelson had asked to be relieved of this position. Mr. L. R. Maywood had been engaged to commence on April 13.

**Election of Officers** resulted as follows:

**President** — R. I. Cohen.

**Deputy President** — A. A. Baxter.

**Treasurer** — G. H. Dallimore.

**Acting Treasurer** — H. D. Fitch.

**Auditors** — Wilson & O'Keefe and Mr. F. H. Neale.

**Election of Committees** (President ex-officio member of all Council committees) resulted as follows:

**Research Fund** — A. A. Baxter, E. J. Nicholas, F. H. Neale.

**Legal** — H. D. Fitch, R. W. Dalby, A. C. McWhinney.

**Education** — All councillors, with Dr. E. M. Watson.

**A.P.F.** — R. W. Dalby, E. J. Nicholas, N. A. Parry, A. C. McWhinney, L. A. Taylor, Dr. E. M. Watson.

**Medico-Pharmaceutical Liaison Committee** — President, Registrar, and G. H. Dallimore.

**Programme Committee** — H. D. Fitch, R. W. Dalby, E. J. Nicholas, F. W. Avenell, G. D. T. Allen, W. J. Nott, Dr. E. M. Watson, and a representative of the Women Pharmacists' Association.

**P.A.A. Liaison Committee** — R. I. Cohen, H. D. Fitch, F. W. Avenell.

**Examiners** — The following were appointed:

**English** — Miss A. Reid, B.A.

**Preliminary Chemistry** — Mr. N. B. Snell, A.A.C.I.

**Mathematics and Physics** — Mr. F. W. Faulkner, B.Sc., B.Ed. (Melb.).

**Commercial** — Mr. E. J. Hollis, B.A., Dip.Comm., A.F.I.A.

**Materia Medica** — Dr. E. M. Watson, and Mr. E. J. Nicholas, Ph.Ch.

**Biology** — Dr. E. M. Watson and Mr. W. J. Gibbney, B.A.

**Organic Chemistry** — Dr. E. M. Watson and Mr. N. B. Snell, A.A.C.I.

**Inorganic Chemistry** — Dr. E. M. Watson and Mr. H. W. Parker, B.Sc. (Hons.), F.R.I.C., F.R.A.C.1.

**Pharmaceutics (Theory)** — Messrs. E. J. Nicholas, Ph.Ch., and E. W. Hutchinson, Ph.Ch.



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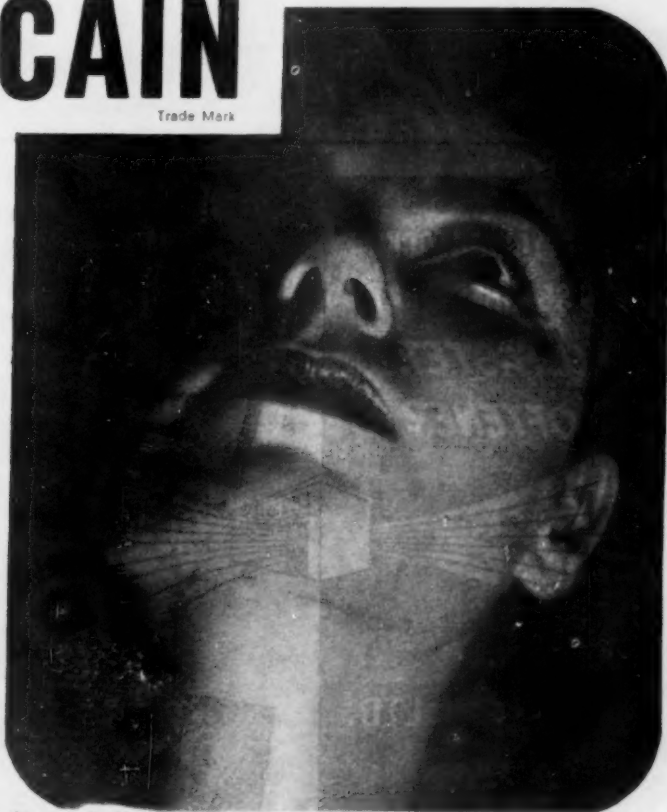
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## WESTERN AUSTRALIA—Continued

**Pharmaceutics (Practical) and Dispensing.**—Messrs. A. A. Baxter, Ph.Ch., G. H. Dallimore, Ph.Ch., H. D. Fitch, Ph.Ch., and E. J. Nicholas, Ph.Ch.

**Federal Council Representative.**—A letter was received from Mr. T. D. H. Allan, asking to be relieved of this position, but offering to continue until next conference if desired. It was decided to ask Mr. Allan to carry on for the present.

**Fees.**—The recommendation from the annual meeting of the Society that the fees be amended as follows was approved:

Members (in practice) . . . .	£4 4 0
Members (not practising) . . .	£2 2 0

**Chemists Registered.**—B. Gjakun, J. B. Green, Judith L. Harrison, B. A. Maywood, C. E. Kennedy.

**Chemist Re-Registered.**—J. H. McConaghy.

**Deaths Recorded.**—A. V. Parkes and D. T. Neal.

**Indentures Registered** (Subject to inspection).—Nine. In addition, two transfers and one cancellation were recorded.

**Financial.**—Accounts totalling £423/8/6 were passed for payment.

The Registrar was authorised to forward to the "A.J.P." the sum of £513/12/-. which had been received in donations to the Chemists' Flood Relief Fund.

### PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

#### Annual Meeting

The Annual General Meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society of Western Australia was held at the Technical College, Perth, on March 23, 1955, at 8.15 p.m.

**Present.**—Messdames C. E. R. Lucraft, H. M. Lyons, J. B. Bullock, H. W. Humphreys; Misses V. Powys, E. T. Sheedy, T. M. Murphy; Messrs. R. I. Cohen (President), C. Rutledge, H. D. Fitch, W. O. Cobain, M. J. Cobain, C. F. Campbell, A. C. McWhinney, A. M. Steinthal, R. Dalby, M. G. Huggins, A. Baxter, F. T. Lorman, T. D. H. Allan, A. W. Rock, H. O. Howling, E. L. Tyler, H. Jaentsch, G. D. T. Allen, H. Longden, K. M. Kidd, A. T. Barr, P. V. Hughes, W. J. Slaven, W. T. Harrison, A. N. Birks, D. Waldby, R. F. Troddin, N. G. Dallimore, B. J. Robson and F. W. Avenell.

**Chairman.**—The President, Mr. R. I. Cohen.

**Minutes.**—By consent of those present a summary of the minutes was read and the minutes as recorded in the minute book and published in the Journal of Pharmacy were confirmed.

**Result of Elections.**—The Returning Officer announced results of the Council elections at which Messrs. H. D. Fitch and R. I. Cohen were re-elected, and Mr. A. C. McWhinney was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Mr. T. D. H. Allan who did not seek re-election.

**The President's Report,** which had been circulated to members, was then presented.

In presenting his report, the President touched on a number of topics, including the following:—

**Councillors' Attendance at Meetings.**—With the exception of Mr. Dallimore, who missed some meetings through absence from the State on Guild business, the lowest attendance was 10 out of 12 meetings. This indicated the keen interest taken by members of the Council in the affairs of the Society.

**Membership.**—During the year there were 34 registrations, 2 re-registrations, 7 resignations and 4 deaths, leaving a total of 411 members at December 31, 1954.

**Examinations.**—It was very pleasing to note the high percentage of passes at the November examinations, leaving only a few to take supplementary exams. This result was probably due to the higher standard of entrance examinations required, and in particular the

inclusion of chemistry as a compulsory subject at that examination.

**Apprenticeships.**—All classes are now held during the day; night classes having been eliminated.

The President drew attention to the circulars issued to Masters and Apprentices. These set out the list of apparatus, etc., which must be available to the apprentice in the pharmacy before an indenture could be registered. The students were required to prepare and submit records of at least 80 per cent. of the preparations listed. These items must be prepared under the supervision of the Master, who should sign and date the records.

**Awards.**—It was pleasing to see the list of awards growing, and he expressed thanks to the firms and organisations which had made these available.

**Graduation Night.**—This would be held on May 25.

National Service Training had been responsible for extending the indentures of several male apprentices; consequently it was necessary to hold this year's graduation night later than usual.

**Monthly Meetings.**—These had been very well attended. The lectures had been extremely interesting, and their thanks were due to the lecturers who had given so freely of their time and services.

The programme of lectures for 1955 has been drawn up by the Committee, and this would be submitted later in the meeting.

**Legislation.**—Important legislation passed during the year included an amendment to the Pharmacy and Poisons Act. This deleted the right of a Medical Practitioner to carry on the business of a Pharmaceutical Chemist, but provided that he might supply medicines in certain circumstances.

Several amendments to the 10th Schedule and Police Offences (Drugs) Act Schedule were shown in detail in the printed report. These had all been included in the comprehensive list sent to members recently.

**Poisons Inspector.**—It was a great loss to pharmacy when their Inspector, Mr. J. Allen, became ill last August, and after some time in hospital was advised by his doctor to resign the position. Latest report was that he was making progress, and it was hoped that this improvement would continue.

**Conferences.**—There have been no Interstate conferences during the year. There will be a meeting of A.N.Z.A.A.S. in Melbourne next August. Anyone intending to be present, who desires accommodation arranged, should let the Registrar know without delay. Mr. E. J. Nicholas will be the Society's official representative.

The President concluded by thanking the Registrar and Mrs. Sinclair for their services during the year. It had been a pleasure to work with them, he said. The President's task was made very easy by the Registrar's attention to detail and advice on the various matters requiring attention.

**Treasurer's Report.**—In the absence of the Treasurer (Mr. G. H. Dallimore), the Registrar presented the financial statement, showing excess of income over expenditure as £59. It was pointed out that this surplus was made possible by certain economies which could not be continued. In order to provide for sufficient revenue to meet expenses the Council has submitted a recommendation to increase subscriptions.

The report was adopted.

Mr. H. D. Fitch then moved that subscriptions be increased to £4/4/- per annum for members in practice and £2/2/- per annum for those not practicing, the practising and poison licence fees to remain as at present. The motion was seconded by Mr. H. O. Howling, and after some discussion, was carried unanimously.

**Programme Committee's Report.**—In the absence of Dr. E. M. Watson, this report was presented by the Registrar, and approved.

The Programme Committee was elected, comprising Dr. E. M. Watson, Messrs. H. D. Fitch, W. J. Nott, E. J. Nicholas, G. D. T. Allan, R. W. C. Dalby, President and

## WESTERN AUSTRALIA—Continued

Registrar, and a representative of the Women Pharmacists' Association (Mrs. J. Bullock).

**Presentations.**—The President said he desired to say a few words concerning Mr. T. D. H. Allan, who now retired from the Council after 30 years' service. There was a danger that many of the younger members did not realise the vast amount of work which Mr. Allan and his colleagues did for pharmacy 25 to 30 years ago. In Mr. Allan's case that service had been continued right up to now. Before the formation of the Guild, Mr. Allan was an enthusiastic member of the Perth and Suburban Chemists' Association, which endeavoured to do in a small way the work that was now being carried on by the Guild. He was also active in the P.A.T.A., which was formed to establish and maintain a reasonable price structure for patent medicines. In 1925 he was elected to the Pharmaceutical Council and served as president from 1943 to 1950. During his term as President he fought hard for the establishment of a dispensing laboratory at the College, and this would stand as a memorial to his efforts. He was lecturer in Pharmacy for many years, and Chairman of the local Board of P.D.L. from 1951 to 1954; also a member and later Chairman of the W.A. Local Board of the Journal.

Mr. Allan attended many Interstate conferences, and became a popular figure amongst his colleagues throughout Australia. In 1947 he was elected President of P.A.A.N.Z., the highest office to which the chemists of Australia and New Zealand could elect a member. To mark Mr. Allan's retirement, the President said the members would like him to accept a little gift as a token of their esteem and appreciation.

Mr. T. D. H. Allan said he appreciated the gift and the thought which prompted it. The President was one of his apprentices, and he was delighted to see him occupying the chair. He congratulated Messrs. Cohen and Fitch on being re-elected, and Mr. A. C. McWhinney, who had staged a "come-back." It was a tribute to Mr. McWhinney that although he represented the Commonwealth Government in regard to Pharmaceutical Benefits in this State, the chemists had enough confidence in him to elect him as a member of the Council. Mr. Allan expressed the hope that Mr. McWhinney's influence as a Councillor would be to further the already good relationships which existed between the Council and Government officials with whom they had to deal.

He emphasised the need to maintain a high standard of conduct in the profession. He thought that a post-graduate course was desirable, and if possible a standard course throughout the Commonwealth.

Mr. Allan concluded by saying he had thoroughly enjoyed the 30 years he had spent on the Council, and considered it a privilege and honour to have enjoyed the confidence of his fellows for such a long period.

The Deputy President (Mr. A. A. Baxter) then referred to the relinquishing of Presidency by Mr. H. D. Fitch. He said this was the first general meeting held since that event, and he wished to take the opportunity of thanking Mr. Fitch for his services as President from 1950 to 1954. Harry Fitch was well and favourably known to all. He was registered as a pharmaceutical chemist on March 23, 1925, so this meeting was really the 30th anniversary of that event. In the early days of the war he joined the Army Medical Corps, and saw service in the islands, returning with the rank of captain. After the war he returned to his pharmacy in Hay street, and became an active member of the Guild. In 1946 he became a member of the Pharmaceutical Council and served as President from April, 1950 to April, 1954. He was also their representative on the P.A.T.A., and Chairman of the Local Board of P.D.L. Mr. Baxter asked Mr. Fitch to accept a small token of appreciation.

Mr. H. D. Fitch said he deeply appreciated the gift. He was mindful that he still owed pharmacy more

than he could repay. It had provided him with a comfortable and enjoyable living and many valued friends. When he was first elected to the Council he followed the late Mr. F. P. Guiley, whose standard was so high that he found it difficult to replace him. In 1950 he had the unenviable job of trying to keep up the standard of Tom Allan as President. If he had in some small measure succeeded in this he was amply repaid.

Mr. A. C. McWhinney thanked the members for their confidence in electing him to the Council. He appreciated the kind references of the speakers during the evening, and stated that he would do his utmost in the interests of pharmacy.

Mr. A. N. Birks informed the meeting that one of the members, Mr. R. I. Crow, is in the Home of Peace, and would appreciate a visit from any member who is able to visit him.

Messrs. H. O. Howling and A. N. Birks expressed thanks to the President, the Councillors and the Registrar, and this was carried as a vote of thanks, by acclamation.

At 9.30 p.m., Mr. Cohen closed the meeting, and invited those present to join him at refreshments.

### THE GUILD

S.B.C.  
Meeting

The State Branch Committee of the Guild met at 190 Adelaide Terrace, Perth, on April 19, at 7.30 p.m.

**Present.**—Messrs. G. D. T. Allan (Chair), J. V. Hands, W. G. Lewis, R. I. Cohen, W. Harrison, A. Baxter, S. J. Wilson, R. W. Dalby, R. D. Edinger, J. G. Skeahan, W. J. Healy and a number of members.

**Country Hospital Dispensing.**—The chairman made a report on this question, stating that slow but steady progress was being made. He then stated that further information would be given when dealing with correspondence.

**Guild Magazine.**—A letter from Mr. K. Attiwill to Mr. Allan was read to the Committee.

**Heinz Soups.**—It was reported that negotiations with this company for price structure had reached a deadlock, and except in the case of price cutting as low as 1/- the company were not prepared to take any action.

**Correspondence.**—A query was received from country member Mr. J. L. Hart, re the 20-mile limit in country districts. The chairman will call personally on this member to answer his query.

Wm. R. Warner & Co. Pty. Ltd. had officially notified the Guild of the enforcement of the 20-mile limit. A copy of the letter sent by Wm. R. Warner to warehouses was then read to members.

A letter from Bristol Myers Co. Pty. Ltd. was read to members, thanking the Guild for the sterling cooperation received during Ipana Month, and thanking the Merchandising Committee for a job well done.

A letter from Carlisle Women's Guild was discussed at length. It was decided to refer the letter to the local zone of the Guild at Victoria Park, where they could make their own arrangements about any necessary roster for night service.

The resignation of Mr. C. G. Tasker as accountant was accepted with regret, and Mr. Allan is to write expressing appreciation of services rendered to the Guild.

**"Gilseal News."**—The high cost of air-freighting the "Gilseal News" to Perth was brought to the notice of members. Mr. Healy recommended that an investigation be carried out re the cost of surface mail. This





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## WESTERN AUSTRALIA--Continued

recommendation was received unanimously by all members.

**New Members.**—Messrs. Alan Hutcheson, Leonora; John C. Wall, Geraldton; Roger Seymour Groom, South Perth; P. J. H. Boobyer, Mandurah; and Miss Jean Callender Palmer, North Perth.

**Country Hospital Dispensing.**—A letter was received from the Premier (Mr. Hawke), refusing to interview Committee on Country Hospital Dispensing.

Following this, Mr. G. D. T. Allan wrote to Mr. K. Attiwill—copy of this was read to the Committee and members.

Mr. Edinger made a report on an interview he had with Mr. Tonkin. He felt encouraged by this, and requested that nothing further be done until Mr. Tonkin had again been in touch with Mr. Edinger.

### Trade and Commerce Report:

**Pharmatex Toilet Paper.**—This paper was examined by members and approved as a good line. However, members expressed the opinion that different labels be examined for same.

**Packing of Oils.**—It was recommended by the Merchandising Committee that inquiries be made regarding other sources of packing oils, etc. This was unanimously agreed upon.

### Pricing Officers' Report:

**Saunders' Malt and Oil.**—The Guild has made a satisfactory arrangement for this line, and the Retail Grocers' Association will co-operate.

**Bunbury Zone.**—The Bunbury Zone had queried why P.M.S. are lower than Guild prices, i.e., Phenazone 4/6 doz. can be procured for 3/- doz. Mr. Lewis was now investigating this matter.

**Apprenticeship Wages.**—Mr. R. D. Edinger queried if it was a Guild matter to direct this.

It was then resolved that this matter be dealt with by the Sub-committee on Wages and Salaries.

**South-West Meeting.**—The following members are to attend a South-West meeting in Bunbury on May 1:—Messrs. Allan, Skeahan, Edinger, Wilson, Cohen, Baxter, Hands and Lewis.

**Leave of Absence.**—Mr. G. D. T. Allan (Chair) requested leave of absence for the next State Branch Committee meeting, asking Mr. W. G. Lewis to take the chair.—Granted.

The meeting closed at 11.15 p.m.

## SELF-SERVICE IN U.S. DRUG STORES

Conversion of many drug stores in the U.S. to self-service, with traffic lanes and check-out counters, has increased sales by an average of 30 per cent., a spokesman for the National Cash Register Company of America reported at a recent meeting of the Associated Chain Drug Stores, whose members have a total of 2600 stores.

N.C.R. speakers said the sales increase from self-service check-out systems involved no increase in operating expense in the stores studied.

They credit the increase to the fact that customers like to window-shop and that each person is his own best salesman.

At the same meeting, Sydney J. Besthoff III, of the Katz and Besthoff drug chain, stressed that self-service increases volume and permits better handling of rush periods.—"Journal of the Retail Traders' Association of N.S.W."

## TASMANIA

### PERSONAL and GENERAL

State  
News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal Correspondent in Tasmania, Miss M. L. Williams, 276 Argyle St., North Hobart (phone B 1010).

**Mr. Tony Orbell** has taken over the managership of the new S. & T. pharmacy at Warrane.

Welcome home to **Mr. Athol Townley**, after his extensive tour of Britain and return via the U.S.A.

**Miss Marjorie Andrews** left Hobart on Easter Saturday aboard the Oronsay. She will disembark in Italy and travel overland to Switzerland.

**Miss Eleanor Ferguson** has returned to Queensland for a month's holiday before returning to Tasmania to continue work here.

**Birth.**—Congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Ian (Bill) McLeod on the arrival of a son, Donald James.

### OLD-ESTABLISHED PHARMACY CLOSES

The following notice, published in the Hobart daily Press during March, compresses a business record that goes back almost to the founding of the Colony (as it then was):

#### "After 131 Years, Wilkinson's

"The Hobart chemists, will reluctantly CLOSE FOR BUSINESS, and wish to thank all customers for their patronage, for the long and continued support. Also to advise that Wilkinson's will be absorbed by ASH, BERTER & CO., three doors away, where all Wilkinson's Remedies will be available, prescriptions repeated, and all the services so ably supplied for 131 years as Hobart's leading veterinary chemist are still supplied."

### BUFFET TEA

The combined effort of the Guild and Society in organising a buffet tea at Newlands proved to be very popular, as there were over 80 present at this function. Northern members were represented by Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Cartledge, and during the evening Miss E. L. Knight was presented with the Kodak Prize by Mr. G. S. George, and the Landon Fairthorne Prize by Mr. A. G. Marshall.

The tea was really excellent.

The Tony-Ted-Tony combination, led by Mrs. Fleming, and supported by some really "rounded-off" basses from David gave a "let your hair down" air which roused Lin to several bursts of original interpretations, as all enjoyed a rollicking sing-song supported by piano and our Geeveston fiddler.

All agreed this was our best yet and we look forward to making it an annual.

### PHARMACY BOARD

Monthly  
Meeting

The Pharmacy Board of Tasmania met at 85 Elizabeth street, Hobart, on March 28, at 8 p.m.

**Present.**—Mr. H. H. Pearce (Chairman), Miss M. L. Williams, Messrs. A. G. Gould, F. H. Cartledge, J. M. Beaumont, I. B. McLeod and the Registrar.

**President.**—Mr. Pearce vacated the chair, and the Registrar called for nominations for the position of President. Nominated by Mr. Cartledge, seconded by Mr. Beaumont, Mr. Pearce was unanimously re-elected

## TASMANIA—Continued

President for the ensuing year. Mr. Pearce thanked members for re-electing him and for their loyal support over the past year.

**Apprentices.**—Margaret E. Purdon: A letter was received from Miss Purdon, asking that permission be granted for her to sit for the final examinations at the end of 1955, when she will have completed her four years' academic training, but will not have completed her apprenticeship until April, 1956, and will attain the age of 21 in February of that year. Members agreed that Miss Purdon be granted permission to sit for the final examinations at the end of 1955.

**R. F. Philpott:** In reply to a letter from the Registrar, Mr. R. M. Boland stated that Mr. Philpott had left his employ in September, 1954, to take another position outside Pharmacy. Members viewed with concern the fact that advice regarding this matter had not previously been forwarded, particularly in view of proposals which Mr. Boland had put forward for consideration at the last meeting in regard to Mr. Philpott continuing his pharmacy studies in Tasmania. The Registrar was instructed to ask Mr. Boland to return Mr. Philpott's indentures for cancellation.

**Edward Halpern:** A letter was received from Mr. Halpern, advising that he had gained his degree of Bachelor of Pharmacy at the University of Lwow, Poland, in 1939, and the degree of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture at the University of W.A. in 1948, and asked if these qualifications would comply with our requirements for registration in Tasmania. Members decided that Mr. Halpern be granted registration on passing the final examinations in Posology and Toxicology, Oral Prescription Reading and Dispensing, together with the serving of a two-year apprenticeship in an open pharmacy.

**C. P. Fearon:** Mr. Fearon set out the subjects he had passed at the High Pavement Grammar School, Nottingham, England, and asked if they would qualify for an exemption from the first year's examinations. The matter had been referred to Dr. Burgin, who considered these qualifications were equal to the Tasmanian Schools Board Examination.

**Devonport Technical College:** A letter was received from the principal of the Devonport Technical College, stating that a proposal to establish the pharmacy course at that college was being considered, and asking for relevant information.

Dr. Burgin had also received a similar letter, and was advising details of the requirements in Hobart. The meeting decided that the matter should be left in his hands.

**Pharmaceutical Register.**—Miss Hazell Williams: The President reported that he had inspected the diploma of Miss Hazell Williams, whose Certificate of Identity and Certified Photograph were presented at the last meeting. Registration was approved.

**Finance.**—The audited annual statements were received from the Auditor-General, and his comments were noted. The President expressed appreciation for the manner in which the Registrar had presented the annual accounts for audit.

The monthly financial statement was presented, showing a balance of £1399/1/6. Accounts totalling £91/7/6 were passed for payment.

**Inspector.**—A letter was received from the Inspector, suggesting that the time spent on his duties be increased to six days per month. The meeting decided that the proposal be accepted.

**Poisons Act.**—Marsine: As further details regarding these tablets were not available here, the meeting decided that the matter be referred to the Registrar of the Pharmacy Board of Victoria.

**6-Methylidihydromorphine, & 4-diphenyl-6-piperidino-3-heptanone:** A letter from the Tasmanian Collector of Customs was received through the Director of Public Health, advising that these drugs had been brought

under control in terms of the International Drug Convention.

The meeting decided that they were already included under our Poisons Regulations 9r and 9q, respectively.

**Sodium Monofluoroacetate:** The Chief Veterinary Officer advised that he had received information that this poison was being brought in through Victoria for use in Tasmania, and in such circumstances he had no means of exercising control over its distribution.

**Uniform Poisons Legislation.**—The decision reached by the Committee on Poisons in relation to the schedules to be set out in the proposed uniform Poisons Legislation were received from the Director-General of Health. Each member took a copy to study and return to the Registrar within the next two weeks.

**Examiners.**—The following Examiners were re-elected for the ensuing year:—

Messrs. J. H. Gould, L. W. Palfreyman, F. H. Cartledge, K. H. Jenkins, G. A. Calver, T. A. Stephens, D. R. Crisp, J. B. Warland Browne, C. A. Robertson, A. G. Crane, W. D. Rumney, H. H. Pearce, A. K. Smith, Dr. J. C. Burgin, J. M. Beaumont, A. G. Gould, I. B. McLeod, D. E. Fuller, Technical Education Branch, Dr. J. B. Polya, and Miss M. L. Williams.

In addition to the above, Mr. J. A. Ingram, of Penguin, and Mr. J. A. Walker, of Scottsdale, were appointed Examiners, subject to their agreement.

The meeting closed at 10.15 p.m.

## PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

### Council Meeting

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Tasmania met at 85 Elizabeth street, Hobart, on April 5, at 6.15 p.m.

**Present.**—Mr. A. P. Brammall (President), Miss E. L. Knight, Messrs. E. H. Shield, A. G. Gould, C. A. Robertson, K. H. Jenkins, L. J. McLeod, and the Secretary.

The President extended a welcome to Miss Knight, this being her first Council meeting.

**Federal Council of Pharmaceutical Societies.**—A reply to the letter received from Western Australia regarding the continuation of membership with the Federal Council of Pharmaceutical Societies was considered. Members decided that the subscription for 1955 should be paid, and the position reconsidered at the end of this year.

It was further decided that a letter be forwarded to the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria, explaining what this Society had considered to date, and asking their views of the situation; why they had withdrawn their membership, and what conditions they require before they will be members of such a federation.

**Buffer Tea.**—Members expressed satisfaction with this very successful function, which was considered the best that pharmacists have had in Hobart.

Miss Knight suggested that it be held annually, and that prizes be presented at this function in preference to the annual meeting.

Members agreed with Miss Knight's suggestion, and considered that not later than March was the best time of the year for such a gathering.

**Headquarters of Society.**—The President reported that he had discussed with five or six northern members the suggestion of transferring headquarters to Launceston. They felt that such a move would not have any beneficial effect on the Society.

The meeting decided that the Northern Branch be asked to call a special meeting to consider this suggestion, and that every endeavour be made to have a good representative gathering. If at this meeting they considered the proposal a practicable one, then a combined North-South meeting could be held.

**Science/Pharmacy Scholarship.**—A letter from the N.U.P.S.A. regarding an application for Commonwealth



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## A Quick-selling well advertised line—Bex



Apply any merchandising test you like to Bex and you'll find it a quick and satisfactory profit-earner.

It is the largest selling product of its kind in Australia; repeats follow naturally because Bex does all that is claimed for it; and the profit margin is satisfactory.

### LARGEST SELLING PAIN RELIEVER

Bex has always been backed by consistent advertising on a national scale. On the air and in the press, good will for Bex is being built, demand created.

Make sure you obtain full benefit from this publicity by displaying Bex. In recommending Bex you recommend a high quality thoroughly proven line.

# Bex POWDERS & TABLETS

*Dysmenorrhoea*  
*Neuralgia*  
*Earache*  
*Headache*  
*Pain after surgery*  
*Migraine*



# ASCOTIN

## for the relief of pain

### DOSE:

One or two tablets, repeated four-hourly if required.

Relieves pain in Migraine, Headache, Dysmenorrhoea, Neuralgia, Earache, and after minor surgery.

Each tablet contains:

Aspirin	-	-	-	gr. 4
Phenacetin	-	-	-	gr. 4
Codeine Phos.	-	-	-	gr. 1/2

F.H.F.B

**F. H. FAULDING & CO. LTD.**  
Manufacturing Chemists — Australia

## TASMANIA—Continued

scholarships was received. Members were in full agreement with this application, and felt that it was justified because of the necessity for pharmacists to have a far greater scientific knowledge in order to understand the development which science has made in Pharmacy.

**Conditions of Apprenticeship.**—A report of the survey on conditions of apprenticeship conducted by the N.U.P.S.A. was received, and passed to members for circulation.

**A.P.F., 1955.**—A letter was received from the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria, asking how many copies of this A.P.F. would be required. The meeting decided that a circular be sent to all pharmacists, with a detachable order, to be returned within seven days.

**Financial.**—Accounts totalling £39/14/8 were passed for payment.

**Office-bearers.**—The following office-bearers were elected for the ensuing year:—

**President:** Mr. E. H. Shield.

**Vice-Presidents:** Mr. A. P. Brammall and Mr. C. P. Roots.

**Treasurer:** Mr. L. J. McLeod.

**Secretary:** Mr. D. W. Tapping.

**Liaison Committee Representatives.**—Mr. E. H. Shield and Mr. C. A. Robertson.

**Federal Council Representative:** Miss E. L. Knight.

**General Meeting.**—Members decided that the next general meeting should be held on Wednesday, May 18, 1955, and should be followed by films, arrangements for which were left with the President.

The meeting closed at 7.30 p.m.

### THE GUILD

#### Executive Meeting

The executive of the Tasmanian Branch of the Guild met at 73 Liverpool street, Hobart, on March 31, at 8 p.m.

**Present.**—Mr. G. M. Fleming (chairman), Messrs. B. Watson, A. G. Gould, C. A. Robertson, T. A. Stephens, K. H. Jenkins, C. B. Dillon, L. W. Palfreyman, D. R. Crisp, and the Secretary.

The chairman extended a welcome to Mr. Watson, of the Federal Merchandising Department, who had made a special trip to Tasmania to address members on the possibility of Group Advertising.

**New Member Elected.**—Mr. Ernest Joseph Nicholas West, of Burnie.

**Swansea Store.**—Advice was received from the Federal Secretary that Mr. Morris, of Swansea, had approached William R. Warner & Co. Pty. Ltd. for the right to carry its Chemist Only Lines.

The meeting considered that in view of the circumstances regarding Morris Stores, of Swansea, no objection would be raised to their having these lines until such time as a pharmacy opens within the limited radius of that store. Further it was stressed that this concession applied to the one special store, and was not to be taken as a general principle for all stores in the area.

**Pricing Service.**—The meeting decided that no charge would be made for the Pricing Service being supplied to the Repatriation Department.

**Akta-Vite Month.**—Members expressed appreciation for the window display being devoted to Akta-vite by Mr. H. H. Pearce, and it was decided that a letter expressing this feeling be forwarded to Mr. Pearce.

**Group Advertising.**—The chairman stated that at the present time very little was being done in the way of advertising. It was felt that a group or groups could

possibly achieve much in this direction to combat opposition.

Mr. Watson discussed Group Advertising schemes which were now in operation in Australia. He stressed the main points necessary in order to have a successful group, and directed attention to the many pitfalls which must be overcome.

After discussing various angles to the application of such schemes in Tasmania, members decided that the notes prepared by Mr. Watson should be duplicated and forwarded to members for their consideration, after which meetings would be held in Hobart, Launceston, North-West Coast and Campbell Town to discuss the possibilities of such a scheme.

Members thanked Mr. Watson for the considerable trouble he had gone to in preparing details for our guidance and in coming to Tasmania to assist us with this project.

The meeting closed at 10 p.m.

## DISCOUNTS, REBATES AND ALLOWANCES

### (The Law in Canada)

Action is now being taken by Ottawa, under the Combines Investigation Act, to check into the discounts, rebates and any special deals and allowances which may be worked out between manufacturers and their customers. This investigation is being conducted with a view to determining if there is any illegal discrimination. Section No. 498A of the Criminal Code outlaws any discriminations in the matter of rebates, discounts or allowances made available to any customers which are not made available to competitive customers in respect to sale of goods of a like quantity and quality. The exception to this is a co-operative society. It is provided in the Code that such practices are outlawed if designed for the purpose of destroying competition or eliminating a competitor through the creation of prices in one area which are less than in other parts of Canada, or in the establishment of prices which are unreasonably low.

The Code also stresses the point that discounts which are made available to one firm at the time of such transactions should be made available to all firms purchasing any like quantity and quality. The definition of this would probably be a matter for decision by the Court, as it is only rarely that an identical order for the same quantity and quality of merchandise would be placed on exactly the same day by competitive firms.

The fact that such items exist in the Criminal Code has to some extent been overlooked in business in the past, but is now very definitely being checked on by officials at Ottawa.

From a viewpoint of pharmacy, this brings up some very interesting points which tie in, both directly and indirectly, with the matter of sales to institutions, government bodies, etc.

Another most interesting point arises in that under the Combines Act buyers, who commonly expect discounts and allowances of a discriminating nature, are judged to be as guilty as the manufacturer offering them.

So far, there has been little if any attempt to apply this thinking at the retail level, and in fact in many cases the Government has taken an exactly opposite viewpoint in regard to retail sales, believing that low prices are in the interests of the public. However, prices which remove the profit margin and make it impossible for retailers, wholesalers and manufacturers to earn an honest return on their sales efforts cannot but be detrimental to everyone in the long run.—"The Western Druggist."

# NEW SOUTH WALES

## PERSONAL and GENERAL

State  
News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal Correspondent in N.S.W. Phone BU 3092.

*Man spends his life in reasoning on the past, complaining of the present, and trembling for the future.—Rivarol.*

Mr. John Casianes has gone into business again, this time at 1250a Canterbury road, Punchbowl.

Mr. Bruce Judd has purchased the pharmacy of Mr. W. G. Meldrum at Woy Woy.

Mr. G. R. P. Hodgson has purchased the pharmacy at 122 Hampden road, Artarmon.

Mr. Philip Shilkin has disposed of his pharmacy at 525b Old South Head road, Rose Bay.

Mr. R. J. Wright is in business at 274 Coogee Bay road, Coogee.

Mrs. B. J. Macleod-Jones has established a pharmacy at 1428 Canterbury road, Punchbowl.

Mrs. E. M. Carter has established "The Bannockburn Pharmacy" in Princes street, Turramurra. Mrs. Carter is the daughter of well-known Mr. Dudley Belcher.

Mr. E. A. Smith, late of Messrs. Harris & Smith, Parramatta, is now in business at 356 Church street, in that city.

The partnership between Mr. H. L. Larcombe and Mr. F. A. Davidson has been dissolved. Mr. Davidson is now the owner of the pharmacy at 209 Enmore road, Enmore.

Mr. and Mrs. Alf West have returned from their tour abroad. At last meeting of the Society Council, the President welcomed Mr. West, who occupied his accustomed place at the Board table.

Dr. Lilley Ill.—Dr. Lilley, Chairman of the N.S.W. Hospitals Commission, was taken seriously ill at his residence at Edgecliff on March 31.

Mr. Wheen Sails for Abroad.—On April 7, aboard the Orontes, Mr. E. G. Wheen, of 6 Hercules street, Ashfield, sailed for an extended tour of Great Britain and the Continent. During Mr. Wheen's absence the conduct of the pharmacy will be confided in Mr. D. A. Lawrence.

Mr. E. White, of Orange, gained publicity for Apex Clubs whilst in Melbourne recently. "The Age" on April 11 published this sub-leader:

"Busy . . . Life in the past two years for Mr. Ern White, national president of the Association of Apex Clubs, has been so busy that he claims 'I'm rarely home'."

"Mr. White, in Melbourne for an Apex convention, has made at least one trip to every State to visit the 120 Apex clubs."

"Now 40, he is the youngest mayor of Orange, N.S.W. (population 19,000), where he is a chemist. He has been an alderman for eight years."

"He serves on more than 20 committees and is chairman of most."

"With a smile, Mr. White told us: 'My wife and four children need an appointment to see me'."

**Marriage.**—The marriage of Miss Margaret Frith to Mr. Donald Caldwell took place at Christ Church, Toronto, on March 5. Miss Frith joined the staff of the Pharmacy Department, Sydney University, as a Teaching Fellow in 1952, and was later appointed temporary lecturer. She had previously gained first place with high distinction, and the Pharmaceutical Society's prize

in her final year. During the past three years she has shown special ability, not only in teaching, but also in research, and has contributed papers to A.N.Z.A.A.S. Conferences, as well as to overseas scientific journals. As Honorary Secretary and Vice-President of the Sydney University Pharmaceutical Association, she has given much time and energy to student activities. Mrs. Caldwell will be living in Grafton, and the students and staff wish her every happiness for her future life there.

## OBITUARY

We regret to record the death of Mr. A. J. Hagney, of Gladesville, on March 25, at the early age of 28 years.

## NEW PRESIDENT FOR PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

At last meeting of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales, Mr. Brian Fegent was unanimously elected as President for the ensuing term. Mr. Fegent has had considerable experience in work of an executive character, both in private life and during his service with the Forces.

Mr. Fegent was the first President of the N.S.W. Chemists' Sub-branch of the R.S.S.A.I.L.A.

## PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY ELECTION, 1955

### General State of the Poll

CARTWRIGHT, Kenneth Alexander . . . . .	521
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HALL, Edward Gilbert . . . . .	534
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WEST, Alfred William . . . . .	516
WILKINSON, Warwick James . . . . .	227
WRIGHT, Sydney Edward . . . . .	550
Informal . . . . .	37

At the Annual General Meeting of members, held on March 31, the following candidates were declared duly elected for the ensuing term:—Messrs. Cartwright, Cutler, Hall, Powell, West and Wright.

## GUILD TREASURER SUFFERS SHOCKING ACCIDENT

Mr. "Wally" Pinerua, Treasurer of the N.S.W. Branch of the Guild, suffered a very nasty accident recently. While golfing at Pennant Hills he was struck directly in the eye by a golf ball: a full-blooded drive off the tee.

As the ball travelled directly towards him, Wally did not observe its flight at all, the first intimation being the shattering of spectacles and then the stunning impact of the ball with the eye.

Mr. Pinerua was removed at once to Balmain Hospital. Examination disclosed bleeding at the back of the eye. Pupil undamaged. Subsequently he left hospital, and at date of writing was comfortable. Final prognosis awaits examination by a specialist.

## TOUR OF FLOOD DEVASTATED AREAS

The Guild State President, Mr. Leslie W. Smith, accompanied by Mr. W. F. Pinerua, recently completed a tour of the western flooded areas in New South Wales. Upon arrival in Dubbo, a meeting of district pharmacists was held. Graphic details were given of the severe losses suffered by Guild chemists.

Gilgandra was also visited, and at this centre it was seen that the floodwaters had gone berserk. Whole houses were swept away; cars and trucks completely disappeared without trace, apparently carried downstream and covered with debris and silt.

Later Mr. Smith visited the Hunter Valley area, and saw at first hand the damage done there.

At all centres as many Guild chemists as possible were contacted, and intimate details of their problems discussed.





Auburn street, Moree (car was later submerged).



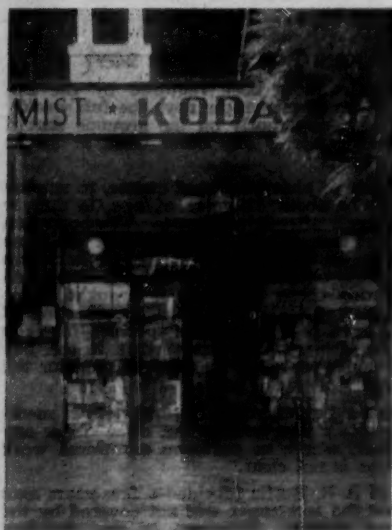
Corner Ballo and Heber streets, Moree.



Campbells Pharmacy, Dubbo.



Mr. Leahy's Residence, Maitland.



Mr. Stuart Hannaford's pharmacy, Ballo street, Moree, at 1 p.m. on March 26.



Mr. J. M. Morgan's pharmacy, Dubbo. This is a snap of the shop at 10.15 a.m. This was six to seven hours before flood reached peak. Water eventually reached the dial on the weighing machine. (Inside and out.)

## NEW SOUTH WALES—Continued

### FINED FOR WORKING ON HOLIDAYS

The Annual Holidays Act prevents a worker from working while on annual holidays. In the Chief Industrial Magistrate's Court recently a worker was fined £1, with £3/15/- costs, for working on his holidays.

### NEW POISONS REGULATIONS

Although it is some time since the Poisons Advisory Committee made its recommendations as to amendment of the poisons regulations, nothing has been heard of the proposed new regulations.

### LIMIT ON DEXTRO-AMPHETAMINE

Under the Poisons Act Regulations the limit is fixed at two milligrammes. Tablets, etc., containing under the limit may be sold without a doctor's prescription.

A move is afoot to remove the limit altogether.

The Poisons Advisory Committee is to meet again in the near future, and, no doubt, following whipped-up Press comment, the subject of removal of the limit will be canvassed by sponsors of the prescription-only restriction.

### "COLUMN 8"

In her lunch-hour yesterday a woman went to the Medical Benefits Fund in Jamison street to collect benefits due.

She says that only five girls served 10 cubicles, and that as soon as she got to the counter from her place in the queue the girl would move to another cubicle..

It was, she says, three-quarters of an hour before she got attention—which meant no lunch.—"S.M.H.," April 2, 1955.

### DRUG ADDICTION?

Following a Sydney "Sun" report that dextrodine is easy to purchase in parts of Sydney, the President of the League of Women Voters is recorded as stating:—

"The drug problem has been something that has alarmed us for a long time. They are just too easy to buy.

"Years ago you could only get medical goods from a chemist shop, and people were a jolly sight better off for it.

"Today every little tobacconist window in the city is stocked with sedatives and other drugs. We are living in a drug era."

### N.S.W. BEER TO REMAIN AT FULL STRENGTH

The Pure Food Advisory Committee (on which Pharmacy is represented) recently recommended that the strength of N.S.W. beer be not weakened. This recommendation has now been adopted by Cabinet.

The customary strength of beer in this State is from 7.5 to 8 per cent. of proof spirit. It is interesting to observe the proof spirit content of imported beers—

English beer (Bass) . . . . .	9.2%
Dutch . . . . .	9.3%
German . . . . .	10.2%
Swedish . . . . .	9.9%

### DOCTOR DEREGISTERED

The Medical Board on March 30 deregistered Dr. Ronald Gray as a medical practitioner. The proceedings arose from a conviction of Dr. Gray on November 5 last on a charge of obtaining drugs by false representation.

Detective W. A. Harris, of the C.I.B. Drug Squad, said that at Sutherland in June last year he saw a prescription by Dr. Gray for morphia for a Mr. Burnett, who disclaimed receipt of the drug. When arrested, Dr. Gray had 20 morphia tablets in his possession. Needles were found in the lapel of his coat and drugs in his car. He admitted taking the drugs himself.

It was advanced on his behalf that Dr. Gray, aged 32, was single, and had served in the R.A.A.F. during the war. Since his conviction he had made desperate attempts to rehabilitate himself.

Dr. D. Fraser, Inspector-General of Mental Hospitals, said Dr. Thomas, of Hurstville, had, in June, 1954, asked his advice on treatment for Dr. Gray. Dr. Fraser said in his opinion Dr. Gray had completely recovered from his narcotic condition.

### PROPORTION OF JUNIOR TO SENIOR EMPLOYEES

The Chemists' State Award provides for a proportion of one junior to every three seniors, or fraction of three. This means that four seniors must be employed before two juniors can join the payroll.

This restriction is particularly hard on country chemists, who find it impossible to find senior female employees with the necessary experience to merit their wage. Of course, a junior female can be made an adult (for the purposes of the award) by paying her the adult wage. However, this is not always possible or desirable. In many cases it entirely upsets the grading and balance of staff emoluments.

Until some two years ago the award provided for a proportion of one junior to three adults, with the proviso that if this exact proportion existed then an additional junior could be employed. In the new award the conditions were made more onerous.

The New South Wales Branch of the Guild has applied for a new award, containing a proportion of one junior to one senior. Naturally this claim is being strenuously opposed by the union, which wants retention of the proportion mentioned in the foregoing paragraph.

The matter is now before the Pharmacists' (State) Conciliation Committee.

### MESSENGER BOY OR SHOP BOY?

Chemists have recently been required by the Department to pay casual messenger boys the full weekly rate for shop boys, apparently on the grounds that if a messenger boy performs any other work at all he becomes a shop boy.

It is the practice of pharmacists, of course, to employ schoolboys, usually about 12 years of age, to deliver medicine per bicycle after school hours. The boy often works one to one and a half hours each day. In some cases, in addition to delivering medicine, he burns up rubbish, washes out bottles, unpacks cases. It is claimed that in performing these duties he is brought under the Chemists' (State) Award with the classification of "shop boy." A weekly wage only is specified for shop boys; hence the Department asserts that if the boy works, say, 10 hours per week he must be paid for the full forty hours.

If the messenger boy does nothing but deliver medicine, it seems certain that he does not come under any award. However, where he performs additional work the legal position is not clear.

In the case of S. R. Buttle (decided a few years ago) it was held that the messenger was not covered by the Shop Assistants' Award. However, in that the boy delivered parcels only and was paid threepence per parcel, the relationship of master and servant did not exist. The boy was a contractor.

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D.C.M.X., P.C.M.C., TECHNI-  
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## NEW SOUTH WALES—Continued

### PRESENTATION OF REGISTRATION CERTIFICATES

Registration Certificates were presented to pharmacy graduates by the Hon. the Minister for Health, Mr. M. O'Sullivan, at a dignified ceremony in the Stawell Hall, 145 Macquarie street, Sydney, on March 28. The function was arranged by the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales, in conjunction with the Pharmacy Board of New South Wales.

Punctually at 8 p.m., the Pharmaceutical Society President, Mr. E. G. Hall, welcomed the Minister, and expressed his pleasure at having present Mr. J. L. Townley, President of the Pharmacy Board; Mr. P. E. Cosgrave, Registrar; Mr. S. K. Wright, Senior Lecturer in Pharmacy; Mr. K. E. Thomas, Examiner; Mr. H. W. Read, Examiner; and Mr. W. H. Cutler, President of the Federal Council of Pharmaceutical Societies of Australia.

Addressing the large assemblage of graduates, their parents and friends, Mr. Hall said he offered sincere congratulations to those who had leaped their final hurdle and had been successful in passing the final examination.

Said Mr. Hall: "The Diploma you will soon receive is only a scrap of paper, but it should mean to you a prized possession, as it confers on you the rights and privileges of a registered pharmaceutical chemist. In years to come you will realise what that means. Don't forget those who aided you to qualify, your parents, your master. You have now come to the end of your academic course, and go out as a registered pharmaceutical chemist. One of the prime objects of tonight's ceremony is to awaken in you a sense of pride in your profession, to render you aware of the meaning of noblesse oblige.

"In addition to your Diploma, you will receive the Pharmaceutical Society's 'Guide for Professional Conduct by Pharmaceutical Chemists.' This is our code of ethics prepared for your guidance in the matter of your comportment as professional men and women."

"Always observe a high standard of ethics," said Mr. Hall. "I commend the guide to you, observe its letter and spirit on the highest plane. You are now a respected member of the community, a confidante and adviser. Take a keen interest in matters pharmaceutical, take an interest in your Pharmaceutical Society. Too much is left to the willing horse."

Concluding, Mr. Hall said: "Again I congratulate you, and trust that your careers will be long, honourable and successful." (Applause.)

Mr. Hall then called on Mr. Townley to speak.

Mr. Townley said he congratulated the recent graduates on their successful completion of the final examination. He thanked the Society for organising the night's ceremony. The Society had sponsored presentation ceremonies for the past three years.

"You are now qualified," said Mr. Townley, "but that does not finish your education. The Society and its Science Group arrange lectures which you will find helpful and instructive to attend. Soon a post-graduate course will commence in the Barn at the University, and Dr. Walsh, of the Blood Transfusion Service, is to give a lecture in the Stawell Hall soon. With every good wish for your future career." (Applause.)

Mr. Hall then introduced to the assemblage the Minister for Health, the Hon. M. O'Sullivan, and asked him to present to graduates their Diplomas.

Mr. O'Sullivan said he had again been honoured with the duty of presenting to graduates their Certificates. He attended with mixed feeling, with just a little regret: a close relative had not passed the examination, which just showed that "things could happen." "To pass the examination is something to be proud of. You are members of an honourable profession. I have never

lived out of Paddington, where I have seen the pharmacies vastly improve over the years," he said.

"I am very pleased to be here tonight. The portfolio of Health is an important one. There are fourteen separate Boards, but none is of more importance than the Pharmacy Board."

The Minister then presented Diplomas to the following:—

Barry Blundell, Judith Bowering, Ann Cavanough, Barry Collins, John Cummins, Gilbert Dobson, Joan Farrell, Richard Fennell, Cecily Gilroy, David Lewis, Wendy Little, Steve Masselos, Vincent Massey, Brian Michael, David Moyes, Patricia Murray, Terence Pallett, George Pasfield, Michael Peters, Geoffrey Ringrose, Elizabeth Robertson, John Robinson, Margaret Russell, Reginald Ryan, Elizabeth Sandor, Gordon Smith, Ronald Smith, Anne Studdert, Howard Tilbrook, Thomas Wallace, Colin Whitehead.

The Chairman then called upon Mr. B. G. Fegent, Vice-President of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales, to move a vote of thanks to the Minister.

Mr. Fegent said it was indeed an honour to move the vote of thanks to the Minister, whose time was always more than fully occupied, yet he had given his services this evening to present Certificates to those who were now commencing their careers. The recipients of Diplomas tonight would now build on the foundations provided for them by those who had gone before.

"In conclusion," said Mr. Fegent, "on behalf of those present I thank you sincerely for your attendance here tonight."

The vote of thanks was carried by acclamation.

The Minister briefly responded, and the function drew to a close.

(Illustrations on next two pages.)

### P.A.T.A. OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The report of the Council presented to the thirty-second Annual General Meeting of members, held at 8 Spring street, Sydney, on April 27, included these references:—

The Council herein reports to the members on the affairs and proceedings of the Association for the year ended December 31, 1954.

**Membership.—Retailers' Branch:** Allowing for ebb and flow in the membership of the F.P.S. Guild (N.S.W. Branch)—each member of which automatically becomes a member of the Association—plus non-members of that body who subscribe direct, the Membership Roll remained virtually static. During the year agreement was reached in conference with the Guild (N.S.W. Branch), later ratified by the Council, whereby settlement of an outstanding debit was concluded, and provision made to increase the commission deductible by the Guild to 25% of subscriptions payable on account of its members. This rate of deduction is subject to review at any time with change in circumstances.

**Council.**—The personnel of the Council underwent change by the election by the Retailers' Branch of Mr. R. W. Feller in the room of the late James Little. In addition, Mr. G. H. Tupper, on the nomination of the affiliated wholesalers' association, was co-opted in the place of Mr. W. Dudgeon (who had retired from active business life) as one of the three wholesalers' representatives. The Council missed for much of the year the enthusiastic interest of Mr. O. V. Leggo, owing to his serious ill-health.

**Office-bearers and Executive.**—Mr. W. A. Patterson, as Chairman, and Mr. A. C. Fraser, as Hon. Treasurer, were re-elected, and Messrs. N. V. Kerr, E. H. Kidger (Manufacturers' Section), and A. C. Fraser and O. V. Leggo (Retailers' Section), were reappointed to the Executive.

**Finance.**—Revenue declined as compared with 1953 by approximately £239, attributable almost wholly to the agreed increased commission deduction by the F.P.S. Guild. With expenditure almost static, a surplus of £375/10/1 was achieved, and, added to accumulated funds, brought that account to £4320/1/4.



#### PRESENTATION OF DIPLOMAS

**TOP, L. to R.:** (1) Mr. E. G. Hall opening proceedings. (2) Mr. J. L. Townley, President, Pharmacy Board, consults his notes. (3) The Minister for Health, Mr. M. O'Sullivan, providing some words of inspiration to the graduates.

**MIDDLE:** Mr. P. E. Cosgrave, Registrar, Pharmacy Board, and the Minister await the arrival of the column of graduates. A section of the audience.

**LOWER:** Graduates receiving their registration certificates from the Minister.



TOP: Mr. B. G. Fegent moving the vote of thanks to the Minister. Other photos show graduates receiving their diplomas.

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## NEW SOUTH WALES—Continued

**Protected List.**—The 24th issue of the Protected List was published, and took effect at June 1, 1954. It is gratifying that a further measure of price stability of protected articles was achieved during the year, evidenced by fewer changes in prices in this latest issue.

**Trade Marks Legislation.**—The efforts that have been constantly devoted by the Association over many years to secure rights in law for owners of Trade Marks for the effective control of prices, comparable with those possessed by patentees, met an unexpected and disappointing setback in the report of a "powerful" committee to the Federal Attorney-General. In a section of the report dealing with price maintenance, the history of "Section 53" of the Trade Marks Bill of 1939—which embodied the desired principle—was outlined.

The matter is of such importance in commerce, reaching far beyond this Association, that more than passing reference to the Attorney-General's Committee's Report should be made. There appears to have been no doubt in the Committee's mind about the price-cutting evil, for reference is made in the report to "the undoubted economic mischief created by undercutting of prices." Reports of bodies set up in the United Kingdom to inquire into "restrictive practices" in trade were studied, more particularly the report of the Committee presided over by Lloyd Jacob, Q.C., set up by the Board of Trade in 1948. The Committee's report states:

From these reports it is shown that effective steps to prevent price-cutting have been taken in many trades, and that some of the methods adopted are harmful to trade and unjust to traders.

The Committee's Report then proceeds—

If such a right as is now proposed (as in Section 53) were to be given, it would seem just that the existing rights should be curtailed, and this cannot be done under any head of Commonwealth power. If there is a case, as there may well be, for preventing price-cutting, the problem should be dealt with as a whole by the States, and not to the limited extent available to the Commonwealth Parliament under its power to legislate with respect to Trade Marks.

The Committee was of opinion that its own composition was not such as to qualify it to pronounce on trade and economics as in the immediate question. Furthermore—

So far as we can discover, in no other country has such a proposal been enacted, and if the Australian Parliament were to be the first in the field, it should do so only after careful consideration by competent persons specially commissioned to conduct an inquiry into the matter.

The report in this connection concluded—

Accordingly, the Committee does not make any recommendation on the matter.

Whether the Association should further pursue this momentous question, and, if so, in what way, is a subject for earnest consideration.

**Delivery Regulation.**—In the earlier years of the Association, in order to prevent indirect reduction of wholesale prices, a regulation was formulated in regard to delivery of protected articles to retailers, and made enforceable under the Association's agreement. The conditions originally dictating the regulation having greatly changed in the course of years, the Council resolved to abolish the regulation as from January 1, 1954. However, earnest pleas by the Wholesalers' Association for reconsideration resulted in suspension of the operation of the resolution, and during the year consultation has proceeded in regard to the subject. The question had not been finally determined at the close of the year.

The report, dated March 1, 1955, is signed for and on behalf of the Council by Mr. W. A. Patterson as chairman.



## PHARMACY BOARD

Monthly Meeting

The Pharmacy Board of N.S.W. met at 52 Bridge street, Sydney, on March 8.

**Present.**—Mr. J. L. Townley (President) and Messrs. S. Wright, L. Smith, C. Gostelow, G. Williams, E. Dempster and K. Cartwright.

**Poisons Matters.**—Report by Mr. Wright re Malathion, Selsum and I.B.O. was received. Advice to be furnished.

Arising from this discussion, the Board decided to request the Minister to arrange for Mr. Wright to represent the Board on the Poisons Advisory Committee.

**Degree Course in Pharmacy.**—Deferred for later consideration.

**Inspector's Reports.**—One prosecution was authorised.

**Applications For Registration** were approved as follows:—

(a) Having Passed Qualifying Examination: William Marshall Bannister, Barry Richard Blundell, Esmond Ross Brown, Ann Marie Cava Nough, Eric Clifford Cloak, Barry Collins, John Leslie Cummins, Bernard Francis Doohan, Richard William Fennell, Justin David Flannery, John Lewis Flynn, Cecily Catherine Gilroy, Ronald Francis Joseph Goodwin, Mervyn Donald Lyons, Donald Edward McLeod, George Victor Margetis, Steve James Masselos, Vincent John Massey, Brian Kent Michael, James Denis O'Rourke, George Edward Pasfield, Michael Anthony Peters, Geoffrey William Ringrose, Elizabeth Couper Robertson, John Forbes Robinson, Margaret Ann Russell, Reginald Dominic Ryan, Elizabeth Sandor, John Hilton Scott, Alice Sternhell, Anne Monica Studdert, Howard Wesley Tilbrook, Thomas Terrence Wallace, Colin Kenneth Whitehead, Gilbert Dobson, Joan Mary Farrell, Patrick James Flanagan, David Moyes, Patricia Barbara Murray, Terence Patrick Pallett, Pamela Purcell, Gordon Robert Allan Smith, David Lewis, Wendy Little, Raymond Bruce Kidd, Ronald William Smith and Stanley Keith Young.

(b) By Reciprocal Agreement: Alan A. Carson (from Western Australia), Kathleen Agnes Gartlan (from Victoria), Frances Winifred Martin (from Victoria), Margaret Evelyn Walker (from Victoria), Ronald Arthur Sargent (from New Zealand) and Helen Singleton (from Great Britain).

(c) By Restoration: Francis R. Hegerty, Noel B. Lamont, Noel H. Miller, Francis D. McGrath and George C. Saunders.

**Section 11 (e) (2) Foreign Applications:** Ladislav Vargo, Yugoslavia. Certificate recognised. Applicant to be referred to the University.

Margot Samuel, Hanover. Certificate recognised. Applicant to be referred to the University.

D. Barczynska, Poland. Additional evidence previously sought had been considered by Mr. S. Wright. The Board recognised this applicant's certificate and referred her to the Sydney University.

**Certificates of Identity** were issued to Mr. G. R. Evans (to Queensland), Mr. D. B. Draffin, Mr. G. A. Kench, Mr. John Moore, Miss Roma Smelan, Mr. Edwin Wheen, Mr. R. B. Kidd and Mr. K. Jordan (the last seven to Great Britain), Mr. R. L. Ward (to Tasmania) and Miss Judith Harrison (to Western Australia).

**Poisons Act.**—The following deaths from poisons were reported since last meeting, viz.: Nembutal 1, Cyanide 1, Chloral Hydrate 1, Pot. Brom. & Chloral Hydrate 1.

**Leaving Certificates Accepted.**—154.

**Indentures Registered** comprised 99 new indentures, 22 transfers, 3 cancellations, 1 extension and 1 suspension.

**Non-Submission of Note Books and Training Reports.**—The Board decided to prosecute in three cases and to investigate the possibility of withholding approval for future apprenticeships.

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## NEW SOUTH WALES—Continued

### PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

#### Annual Meeting

The seventy-ninth annual general meeting of members of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales was held at Science House, 157 Gloucester street, Sydney, on March 31, 1955, at 8.0 p.m.

**Present.**—There were 47 members present.

**Chairman.**—Mr. E. G. Hall.

**Notice Convening the Meeting.**—Resolved that the notice convening the meeting be taken as read.

**Welcome to Visitors.**—Mr. Hall welcomed to the meeting, Mr. K. G. Attiwill and Mr. Rolfe. (Applause.)

**Minutes of the Previous Meetings.**—The President referred to the provisions of Article 53 and stated that he had perused the minutes of the preceding annual general meeting held on March 31, 1954, and that he had also perused the minutes of the special general meeting held on March 31, 1954, and he proposed to sign both as a correct record. It was resolved that the minutes of both meetings be signed as a correct record.

**Annual Report, Balance Sheet and Accounts.**—In moving the adoption of the annual report, balance sheet and accounts, the President, Mr. E. G. Hall, referred briefly to the various items mentioned in the annual report.

1954 had proved to be a record year. The increase in membership, that is, 260 new members, constituted a record.

The prize giving had been changed. Final examination prizes were now presented at a special function. The Council had been gratified at the reception given to the special presentation ceremony, at which graduates and parents could attend, while the Minister for Health presented registration certificates and prizes to the recipients.

During 1954, in addition to the usual refresher course, a post-graduate course had been held, which had been highly successful.

A meeting had been held of the Medico-Pharmaceutical Liaison Committee and important matters discussed.

Country visits had been most extensive, as could be seen by the report. The major portion of the State had been covered.

The regulations under the Poisons Act had been carefully watched during the year. The Society did not have a representative on the Poisons Advisory Committee, but special representatives had attended a joint meeting of the committee.

Standards of professional conduct had been drawn up and would be discussed later during the meeting.

A summer camp had been attempted, but the attendance was not very great.

Mr. Hall then formally moved the adoption of the annual report, balance sheet and accounts.

Mr. Hall said he wished to express special thanks to the Secretary, Mr. Conolly, and his staff for their work during the year. Mr. Conolly had worked untiringly and had done without the slightest quibble a great deal of additional work. This also applied to the ladies in the office. (Applause.)

In seconding the motion for adoption of the annual report, balance sheet and accounts, Mr. Powell said he would refer briefly to the accounts.

The expenditure had been remarkably steady at £4,871, but the income had increased to £4,806. The main item of expenditure was £1,839 for supply of copies of the "A.J.P.," free of cost to members.

Council had made certain recommendations to the

Board of Management of the Journal, but to date they did not appear to have been able to adopt them.

Mr. Powell said that Council had voted the sum of £211/11/6 for flood relief, which had been held in trust for this purpose, out of collections made throughout Australia on a previous occasion. Previously, the sum of £100 had been sent to England after severe floods in that country.

The Society's subscription, in New South Wales, of £2/2/-, was the lowest in the Commonwealth and considering the great amount of work done by the Society, it showed good management to be able to live within the available income.

Mr. Powell then seconded the motion.

**Discussion of the Annual Report.**—Mr. H. D. B. Cox said "the first shall be last and the last shall be first."

Addressing Mr. Hall, he said:

"Your terminal remarks regarding the officers of the Society may be the chief remarks made here tonight. The Society could not be carried on so efficiently and well without a good staff."

Mr. Cox said he had read the report with a great deal of interest. He could recall when it used to be asked "what use is the Society?" "Well, the Society's use was recited in the report. As a professional association, the Society had carried out its functions very well, indeed."

Mr. Cox said that contributions to the "A.J.P." from New South Wales were quite inconspicuous. The Society should stimulate work of a scientific character for publication in the journal. This, perhaps, could be brought under the notice of Mr. Wright and the students at the University. On page 3 of the report, referring to convicted persons, the matter was left in the air and, perhaps, a bait was thrown out. The matter had been left hanging in mid-air, suspended like Mohammed's coffin.

Mr. Cox said he supported the motion for adoption.

Mr. Hall said that the matter of dealing with convicted persons had been discussed with the Guild. The Council had reaffirmed that specific cases be dealt with in accordance with Article 22, as quoted in the annual report. That is the Article under which we will act.

The Chairman then asked Mr. Attiwill to address the meeting.

Mr. Attiwill said he gained more from listening to discussions than by talking himself, therefore, he would be brief.

The annual report was a splendid report. The record of the New South Wales Society must be an inspiration to others reading the report, and should spur them on to extra effort.

Mr. Attiwill said he was writing for the "A.J.P." a twin series of articles, one entitled "Leaders in Pharmacy" and the other "History of Pharmacy." This would extend from the days of the great fleet until the present time.

Concerning the recent severe flood damage, Mr. Attiwill said the Victorian Society had collected £1,000 to date. Altogether £5,421/9/6 had been received and promised and to this must be added the splendid contribution in New South Wales of £4,500. This would make about £10,000 available for relief of distressed colleagues.

Mr. Attiwill said he congratulated Mr. Hall on the good relations which existed between the Society and the Guild in New South Wales. They conferred on all matters of importance.

Mr. Attiwill concluded "if things are not as good as we hoped, they are not as bad as we feared." (Applause.)

There being no further discussion, the motion for the adoption of the annual report, balance sheet and accounts was then put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

**Programme for 1955.**—The chairman asked Mr. Fegent to briefly outline the current year's programme.

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## NEW SOUTH WALES—Continued

Mr. Fegent said that Post-Graduate Lectures would again be held this year. They would follow on from the Pharmacology Lectures delivered last year by Professor Thorp and Mr. Cobham. The 1955 lectures would be arranged by Mr. S. E. Wright. They would begin on May 2 and continue for 12 lectures at the Sydney University.

With reference to the Science Group it would hold meetings at intervals of three months. The first would be held in the Stawell Hall on April 19. A talk by Dr. Walsh, "The Pharmacist and Human Blood Products," would be heard.

The A.N.Z.A.A.S. Conference would be held in Melbourne from August 17 to 21 next. The Society would sponsor selected personnel by defraying certain of their expenses so they might deliver Papers at the Section "O." Mr. Wright would be president of Section "O."

**Medical Exhibition.**—The Society would arrange for a display of A.P.F. preparations at the forthcoming Medical Exhibition to be held in Sydney.

**Presentation of Registration Certificates.**—A very successful function had been held on March 28 and another would be held later in the year.

First-year apprentices' lectures would again be delivered at Science House by Mr. Hall and Mr. Gostelow.

Country tours this year presented a difficulty due to the severe flooding over a great area of New South Wales. The country visits were a joint matter with the Guild and plans had not yet been discussed.

The annual dinner would be held in the Kent Room of the Hotel Australia on June 16.

The annual ball would take place at the Trocadero on August 1.

The proposed holding of a summer camp would be discussed. Last year a loss of £19 had been incurred on the venture.

Legislative matters would be pressed on with. "That is all we can outline at the moment," said Mr. Fegent. (Applause.)

**Election of Councillors.**—Mr. Hall then read the result of the poll taken by postal ballot, which was as follows:

K. A. Cartwright .. . . .	521
W. R. Cutler .. . . .	536
E. G. Hall .. . . .	534
P. I. Harding .. . . .	211
K. H. Powell .. . . .	553
A. W. West .. . . .	516
W. J. Wilkinson .. . . .	227
S. E. Wright .. . . .	550

Mr. Hall then declared the following persons duly elected as councillors of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales:

Messrs. K. A. Cartwright, W. R. Cutler, E. G. Hall, K. H. Powell, A. W. West and S. E. Wright. (Applause.)

Mr. Harding said that on behalf of Mr. Wilkinson and himself he congratulated those elected and he applauded the fair manner in which the election had been carried out.

**Election of Auditors.**—Resolved that Messrs Holt & Thompson be reappointed as auditors for the ensuing year.

**Scrutineers.**—Mr. Plunkett nominated Mr. Powell and Mr. Cutler.

Mr. Powell declined.

Mr. Cartwright was then nominated but declined.

Mr. A. W. West was nominated.

It was finally resolved that Messrs. W. R. Cutler and A. W. West be elected as scrutineers for the forthcoming year.



**Presentation of Prizes.**—The President then presented prizes to the winners as follows:

(a) The Pharmaceutical Society's Materia Medica Prize — Mr. P. J. Muir.



Mr. P. J. Muir, winner of the Society's Materia Medica prize for 1954.

(b) The Pharmaceutical Society's Prize for first year botany students — Mr. J. M. Eckert.



Mr. J. M. Eckert, winner of the Pharmaceutical Society's prize for first-year botany students.

(c) The Ray Dodd Memorial Prize—First year apprentices' examination: First place, Mr. J. E. Mueller; second place, Miss J. Paviour; third place, Miss A. Barnes.

Miss M. Sweeney (President Women Pharmacists) presented the Alvis Garvan Memorial Prize to Miss O. Butcher.



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## NEW SOUTH WALES—Continued

**Presidential Address.** — Mr. E. G. Hall, President of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales, then delivered his presidential address, entitled, "You Can't Have Your Cake and Eat It, Too." [The address is published elsewhere in this issue.—Ed.]

At the conclusion of his address the President was complimented upon it.

**Guide for Professional Conduct.** — The President said that discussion on the adoption of the guide should now take place. If the guide should be adopted, the Council would consider printing it as part of the Articles of Association.

Mr. Cox said: "I am about to play an unusual part. I am not usually a destructive critic, but in this case, the proposed guide must be examined critically."

Quoting from the annual report, Mr. Cox said that during the year the Ethical Committee had completed its redrafting of a Guide for Professional Conduct by Pharmaceutical Chemists. The Ethical Committee did not labour and produce a mouse. It had produced a monster.

"Nothing was left to the imagination. It was all set out, paragraph by paragraph. By paragraph four the Guild said that the external and internal appearance of the premises must be dignified and reflect the professional character of pharmacy. In paragraph five, the pharmacist was required to conform to the law in regard to his legal duties under Food and Drug, Dangerous Drug, Poison and Pharmacy Legislation.

"Of course, the pharmacist must comply with the law. Why restate this fact in the professed guide for professional conduct. The Ethical Committee's conception of the matter was entirely wrong. The guide should be expressed in short, pithy paragraphs. It should not go into detail. It should deal with principles only. On no account should it be incorporated in the Articles of Association.

"You may ask for constructive suggestions," said Mr. Cox. "I have not got them. The matter is very difficult, but the guide should be an outline, it should deal with principles."

Mr. Cox then moved that the guide be referred back to the Council for reconsideration. Seconded by Mr. Williams.

Mr. Lowrey enquired, "What does this paper mean if it is incorporated in the Articles? I have read of cases of fraud. Has the Society taken any action? If not, what is the reason for inaction? Who composed this guide?" enquired Mr. Lowrey.

Mr. Plunkett said the Ethical Committee had put in a lot of time and thought into the code. It had studied English and American codes and had picked out the salient features and added some of our own and thus the guide was compiled. It was a proposed standard of conduct. There was no penal clause. The Ethical Committee had endeavoured to cover every eventuality. "If we generalise we should cover anything done. The object is to give you rules to follow. I don't know how we are to improve it," said Mr. Plunkett.

Mr. S. Dawson, of Marrickville, said that if the code could not be enforced it was useless. Paragraph 14 sought to prohibit advertising, but if the chain pharmacies could go on the air "dispensers for Sydney for umpteen years," people could hear this on the radio and see it on the screen. Yet, if a member of the Society did it, he would commit a breach of the code.

"You are tying yourselves down," said Mr. Dawson. "You are putting chains around your necks, while non-members need not comply."

Mr. Read said they must make a start somewhere. An idea was to get the provisions incorporated in some Act. "Put it in proper order and then chain pharmacies would have to conform to it," he said.

Mr. Williams enquired if there was a discretionary clause.

Mr. Hall: "Yes."

Mr. Williams enquired about chemists working for chain pharmacies. What would they do if the chain breached the code?

Mr. Dunn said he hoped the code was approved. A code was necessary in every branch of life. There were the Ten Commandments — the committee was to be congratulated on producing such a code.

Mr. Waters, of Dulwich Hill, said the committee needed commendation for its hard work. Ethics should be properly defined as the science of what human behaviour should be, not just the science of human behaviour. He considered that the code was inadequate. It was not the work of experts. Several evils were not dealt with in the code. One was the evil of abortion. He would like to see that specifically mentioned. It was merely hinted at. Then, there was the matter of contraception. This matter should be included in the code of ethics.

Mr. Audley, of Dulwich Hill, said he must oppose the guide because things were moving too fast for it. Paragraph 14, prohibiting advertising, would be unwise. It would be unwise to bind oneself so much.

Mr. J. D. Tucker said he would like the guide to be adopted even if it were not included in the Articles of Association. It was a privilege to be a member of the Society and would become increasingly so. He supported the adoption of the guide.

Mr. Wright said it should be pointed out that the document was a guide for professional conduct. The Council had not aspired to produce an ethical code. Perhaps the committee had fallen between the Scylla of details and the Charybdis of generalities.

Mr. Read said that it was a sound idea to try and see if the guide was practicable. Two wrongs did not make a right. Mr. Cox had protested against paragraph 5; perhaps it was a bit awry. It would be handy to have something for the University to teach—an ethical guide which could be referred to in lectures. (Applause.)

Mr. Williams said that he foreshadowed a motion.

Mr. Dawson seconded the motion, which had been moved by Mr. Cox, Mr. Williams having withdrawn his support.

On being put to the meeting, the motion was lost.

Mr. Williams then moved: That the proposed code of ethics be resubmitted to a special general meeting of members of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales in six months' time and that during this period the Ethics Committee call for further suggestions which may be incorporated at the Committee's discretion.

Seconded by Mr. Wright and carried.

**General Business.** — The chairman invited general discussion.

Mr. Williams: "How many open meetings were held last year?"

Mr. Hall: "One."

Mr. Williams: "You should have held two open meetings as instructed by the previous annual general meeting. Why did you not hold them?"

Mr. Hall explained that the holding of a second general meeting had been overlooked.

Mr. Williams: "There is no mention in the report concerning the matter of employment of pharmacists in industry. This was discussed at last year's annual general meeting and you were instructed to set up a sub-committee to look into the matter. Why did you not do this?"

Mr. Hall said the matter had been discussed fully and it had been found there was little to be done. Manufacturers could not be told whom they should employ. Firms said in effect they would employ whom they liked. Terms could not be dictated to them.

Mr. Lowrey said "Nevertheless, it was a direction from the last annual general meeting."

A floor member expressed the opinion that the main trouble was that the pharmacist was not specifically trained for manufacturing work. He was not trained to take a position in industry.

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### NEW SOUTH WALES—Continued

Mr. Williams moved that manufacturers be approached to consider the employment of pharmacists in their industry.

Seconded by Mr. Wilkinson.

Mr. Powell said that if anybody was sincerely desirous of taking part in manufacturing he should qualify himself in that particular sphere.

Mr. Hall said the Council would reconsider the matter during the year.

Mr. Bridgefoot said that in relation to the matter there was an acute shortage of pharmacists. "The salaries were poor and the pharmacist would be lost before he got in the door with matters such as manufacturing chloromycetin," he said.

Mr. Cartwright said he would like to move a motion of thanks to the chairman for the way he had conducted the meeting and the way he had handled the affairs of the Society during the past year. Carried by acclamation.

The meeting closed at 10.15 p.m.

### PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY: COUNCIL MEETING

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales met at "Science House," 157 Gloucester street, Sydney, on April 5, at 7.45 p.m.

**Present.**—Messrs. E. G. Hall, K. A. Cartwright, A. F. Winterton, H. W. Read, A. W. West, J. Plunkett, J. L. Townsley, G. G. Benjamin, K. H. Powell, W. R. Cutler, S. E. Wright and B. G. Fegent.

#### Election of Office-bearers:

**President:** Mr. Hall said that his two years term as president had now come to a conclusion. He had had a full, interesting and enjoyable period of office. He felt that with the assistance of Council he had done something to further the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales. He thanked the Executive and the members of Council for their ready assistance at all times.

Mr. Hall referred to the efficient manner in which the secretary, Mr. Conolly, performed his duties. "As the President's righthand man, he had done an excellent job."

Mr. Hall then invited nominations for the office of President.

Mr. B. G. Fegent was nominated, and there being no further nominations, was declared duly elected as President for the ensuing period. (Applause.)

Mr. Fegent thanked the Council for the honour bestowed upon him, in appointing him to the high position of President of the Society. He would attempt to live up to the position and carry on the traditions of the Society in the manner those who had gone before had done.

Mr. Fegent then welcomed to the meeting Mr. Alf. West, who had just returned from abroad. Mr. West said he had had an excellent time and had learnt a lot.

**Vice-President.**—Mr. K. H. Powell was nominated and declared elected as Vice-President.

**Honorary Treasurer.**—Mr. A. F. Winterton was nominated and declared elected as Honorary Treasurer.

#### Election of Sub-Committees

**Ethical, Education and Library.**—Resolved that the following persons be elected: Messrs. B. G. Fegent, K. H. Powell, A. F. Winterton, H. W. Read, S. E. Wright, J. F. Plunkett and G. G. Benjamin.

**Legislative.**—Resolved the sub-committee consist of Messrs. B. G. Fegent, K. H. Powell, A. F. Winterton, E. G. Hall, W. R. Cutler and K. A. Cartwright.

**Social.**—Resolved that the sub-committee consist of Messrs. B. G. Fegent, K. H. Powell, A. F. Winterton, G. G. Benjamin, J. F. Plunkett and J. L. Townsley.

**Finance.**—Resolved the sub-committee consist of Messrs. B. G. Fegent, K. H. Powell and A. F. Winterton.

**A.P.P. Revision.**—Resolved the sub-committee consist of Messrs. S. E. Wright, H. W. Read, A. W. West, E. G. Hall, with power to co-opt.



**Reviewal of Honorary Members.**—Honorary members were re-elected as follows: Professors H. R. Dew, C. E. Fawcett, J. C. Earl, C. G. Lambie, Harvey Sutton and R. H. Thorp; Doctors E. M. Watson, Adrien Albert, Roy Gardner and Byron L. Stanton; Messrs. F. C. Bennett, C. Delany, P. E. Cosgrave, E. F. Lipsham, A. W. McGibbony, A. R. Penfold, R. B. Scammell, A. T. S. Sissons, L. J. Thompson, W. Davies, David Dunn, E. E. Nye, Leonard Rayner, F. C. Kent, A. H. Newth, A. Rogers, O. C. V. Leggo, R. C. Rowe and Miss D. K. Large.

**Federal Delegate:** Federal Council of Pharmaceutical Societies of Australia.—It was resolved to re-appoint Mr. W. R. Cutler as delegate. The alternate delegate to be the President of the Society for the time being.

**State Liaison Committee.**—The President and Vice-President were elected as the Society's representatives on the State Liaison Committee.

**Medico-Pharmaceutical Liaison Committee:** The President (Mr. B. G. Fegent), Mr. W. R. Cutler and Mr. J. L. Townley were elected to this committee.

**Applications For Membership** were approved as follows:—

**Full Members:** Barbara Janice Aldrich, John Jaye Ashley, William Marshall Bannister, Victor Hugh Barnes, Bettie Joyce Batten, Barry Richard Blundell, Gilbert Dobson, Ann Marie Cavanough, Margaret Ann Cawley, Barry Collins, Robert John Curnow, Bernard Francis Doohan, Joan Mary Farrell, Richard William Fennell, Patrick James Flanagan, Justin David Flannery, John Lewis Flynn, Ronald Francis Goodwin, John Frederick Gurr, Barry James Hain, Mervyn Donald Lyons, Vincent John Massey, Brian Kent Michael, Rodger William Moloney, David Moyes, Peter John Muir, James Denis O'Rourke, Terence Patrick Pallett, George Edward Pasfield, Geoffrey William Ringrose, Elizabeth Couper Robertson, John Forbes Robinson, Elizabeth Sandor, Gordon Robert Allan Smith, Alice Sternhell, Anne Monica Studdert, Howard Wesley Tilbrook, Thomas Terrence Wallace, Frederick Bruce Ward, Bruce Wassall, Colin Kenneth Whitehead, Stanley Keith Young, Catherine Neville Harley Blackman, Agnes Veronica Harrison, James Walter Wood.

**Advanced to Full Membership:** Elsie Valerie Abell, Esmond Ross Brown, Eric Clifford Cloak, John Leslie Cummins, Catherine Grace Eakin, Margaret Joan Farlow, Cecily Catherine Gilroy, Patricia Barbara Murray, Michael Anthony Peters, John Hilton Scott, Olga Isabel Potter, Donald Tinyou.

**Reinstated to Full Member:** Lionel Alfred Lever, George Victor Margetis and Steve James Masselos.

**Associate Members:** Douglas Ross Anstey, Robert Arthur Catchpole, Bryce Frank Craze, Donald Frederick Hunter Dougan, Noel Dubois, Brian Charles Empson, Eva Veronika Hegyi, Geoffrey Arthur Turner, Robert Neil Steffensen, Wendy Dianne Young.

**Flood Relief.**—The Secretary said the sum of nearly £5000 had been collected in New South Wales. A similar sum had been collected in Victoria and throughout Australia.

It was decided that the sum of money voted by the Society should be distributed in conjunction with the Guild fund. The President of the Society to confer with the Guild's President on the matter.

**A.N.Z.A.A.S. Meeting, Melbourne, August 17-24, 1955.**—Membership forms were distributed.

**Australasian Medical Congress, Sydney, August 20-27.**

**Roster System of Supervision or Person to be in Charge.**—Mr. Read said that nothing further had been done in the matter.

It was decided that the A.P.F. Revision Committee should look into the matter, with power to go ahead.

**Reprinting of Memorandum and Articles of Association.**—It was decided to refer this matter to a meeting of the Legislative Committee to be held on April 15.

**S. W. Gayfer Essay Competition, 1955.**—The Secretary said that one entry had been received so far.

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## NEW SOUTH WALES—Continued

### P.O.A.D. Act

1. **Proclamation of Codeine, Ethylmorphine, Etc., as Dangerous Drugs: Transfer to Poisons Act Control.**—Nothing further had yet been heard concerning the deputation which the Pharmacy Board took to the Department of Health on the matter.

2. **Prosecution of Mr. G. Gamlin.**—The Secretary said that Mr. Gamlin had been prosecuted for not using the new type of D.D. Register.

3. **Heroin: Proclamation of Ban.**—It was decided to send a letter to the "Medical Journal of Australia," drawing attention to the fact that doctors could prescribe Heroin until October 1 next, when the Amending Act would be proclaimed to be in force.

Mr. Cartwright said that Heroin could be converted to Linctus Heroin and then poured down the sink.

### 1955 Annual General Meeting.

**Guide for Professional Conduct.**—Mr. Fegent said this was to be resubmitted in six months' time to a special general meeting.

It was decided that in the meantime, suggestions be invited through the "A.J.P."

Mr. West said he had an up-to-date copy of the English Code of Ethics.

**Open Meetings.**—Deferred until next meeting.

**Pharmacists in Industry.**—Mr. Hall said that advertisements brought forth no response from pharmacists.

**President's Address to the Annual Meeting:** It was decided to request that this be published in a separate part of the Journal.

**Presentation of Certificates.**—The Secretary reported on the ceremony which took place in the Stawell Hall.

**Post-Graduate Lectures, 1955.**—The Secretary said that these would commence on May 2.

It was decided to fix the fee for attendance at £1/1/-. The lectures to be open to full members of the Society only. Admission to be by card only.

**First Year Apprentices' Lectures, 1955.**—Commencing Thursday, May 26, at 9 a.m. It was decided to invite to the opening lecture the President of the Pharmacy Board of N.S.W., the President of the Guild and the President of the S.U.P.A.

**Annual Dinner at Hotel Australia, Thursday, June 10.** The matter of catering was referred to the Executive.

**Country Visits.**—It was decided to confer with the Guild on the matter of country visits.

**Correspondence.**—Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, expressing sympathy, through the Society, to the flood victims. Hoping that no pharmacists have been affected, and appreciating any information the Society can give about this matter. Advise of losses.

Pharmaceutical Association, re A.P.F., 1955. Asking the number of copies the Society will be ordering. Suggesting that the Society budget for three years' supply as it is uneconomical to order small numbers of reprints. Stating that there will not be a separate prescribers' edition.—The matter of the number of copies to be ordered was referred to the President and Secretary.

Chief Secretary's Department, advising that legislation concerning the manufacture, use, sale, distribution or possession of Heroin will now be proclaimed on October 1, 1955, on which date it will be illegal to sell, distribute or possess Heroin.—Noted.

Mr. W. F. C. Horsburgh, 18 Westwood Street, Penant Hills, enquiring if there is a refresher course available at night. Has been at Broken Hill for a number of years and would like to get right up to date with things.—Refer to Mr. S. E. Wright.

Frederick Stearns & Co., advising that Mr. Parkinson and Mr. H. H. Bryant will be shortly giving talks on Pharmacy Modernisation. The talks are illustrated by 35 mm. Kodachrome Transparencies. Inviting officers of the organisation to attend a showing of these trans-

## NEW SOUTH WALES—Continued

parencies in the private theatre at some convenient date.—It was decided to advise that April 20 would be the most suitable date for councillors of the Society.

Miss Olive Butcher, re Alvis Garvan Memorial Prize.—It was decided to convey the facts of the case to Mr. S. E. Wright for investigation.

**General.**—It was decided to discuss with the Guild the proportion of rent to be paid by the Guild now that the rent had been increased by the Fair Rents Court.

It was said that a chemist advertised himself as a skin specialist in the pink pages of the telephone directory. He also advertised on the screen. This was tantamount to advising that he was a consultant chemist. It was decided that the Secretary write to the chemist concerning the matter of his usage of the letters M.P.S. in conjunction with his advertisement as a skin specialist.

It was said that another chemist advertised he was a "consulting chemist." It was resolved that further information be obtained for next meeting.

It was stated that another chemist used the letters "M.P.S." and stated he was a "consulting chemist."

Mr. Cutler foreshadowed that he would move a resolution at a later stage to look into the matter of appointing Fellows of the Society.

The matter was deferred until discussion of the amended Articles of Association could be gone into.

The meeting terminated at 11.5 p.m.

### THE GUILD

### S.B.C. Meeting

The State Branch Committee of the New South Wales Branch of the Guild met at Science House, 157 Gloucester street, Sydney, on March 10, at 8 p.m.

**Present.**—Messrs. L. W. Smith, W. F. Pinerua, R. W. Feller, R. S. Leece, W. G. Sapsford, J. N. Young, C. D. Bradford, K. E. Thomas.

**Illness of Mr. O. C. V. Leggo.**—Mr. Smith reported that Mr. Leggo had been out of bed for nearly an hour yesterday, and had been up again today.

**Committeeman in the Room of Mr. R. K. Strang (resigned).**—Further deferred.

**Flood Appeal Fund.**—Mr. Smith said that a Zone Meeting had been held at Newcastle on March 2 to discuss the launching of an appeal. He had attended the meeting in company with the secretary and Mr. J. Kelleher. A suggestion from the Gosford Zone that the target be fixed at £25 was adopted and subsequently appeals have been published in the Guild Service Bulletin.

After discussion, it was resolved that the State Branch Committee donate from its funds the sum of £400 towards the appeal.

It was further decided that the fund should be used to assist Guild members only in respect of business losses at their pharmacies and not in relation to losses at their homes.

Concerning the method of distribution of the fund, it was decided to ask each Guild member affected in the flooded areas for details of his loss, and then to refer the replies to the respective Zones for reports where Zones exist.

It was decided to compliment Mr. Coad and Mrs. Putting on the speed with which they produced the bulletins containing the flood appeals.

**Proportion of Rent to be paid by the Guild.**—It was decided to discuss this matter with the Society Executive.

**After Hours Trading—Prosecutions, etc.**—The secretary said that the cases against Hudspeth, Wallace and Vickers, listed for March 7, had been postponed, as both Mr. Draper and Mr. Cohen were engaged before the

Industrial Commission. The adjourned date for hearing had not yet been fixed.

The case against Miss Nobbs would be heard on March 24.

**Federal Delegate's Report.**—Concerning the Guild magazine, the publishing company had agreed to accept all responsibility for everything. There would be no financial commitments to the Guild.

It was remarked that the financial responsibility would be borne by Guild members individually, who subscribed to the magazine and this point should not be lost sight of.

The resolution passed by the Federal Council concerning the magazine was read, namely:

"That the Federal Council accept the proposition as given to us today and that we request the States to report their confirmation or rejection, following the next State Branch Committee meeting."

After further discussion, it was resolved that while the State Branch Committee is unable to detect any great benefit to be derived from publication of the magazine, it does not desire to reject the decision of the Federal Council without a trial, provided the individual Guild member is quite free to make up his own mind as to whether he subscribes to the magazine or not.

**New Members Elected.**—Dorothy Joy Leckie, Avalon; Colin Maxwell Moore, Narrabeen; Alan Charles Palmer, Earlwood; Stephen George Rose, Erskineville; Robert John Vincent, Bradfield; Edward T. Harrington, Penshurst; and Fay Elizabeth Bragg, Sylvania Heights.

**Form of Application for Membership of the Guild.**—The matter of improvement of the form of application was referred to the Executive for inquiry.

It was suggested that statements should be required by nominators in each case.

**Reports of Sub-Committees** were dealt with, as follows:

**(A.) Trade and Commerce, Planning and Publicity.**  
**Glucosols—Sales Promotion of 1/6 Pack.**—Mr. Feller said the new pack was in cellophane, an attractive pack. Mr. Cairns said that the chemists he had contacted agreed to a 1/6 pack. Mr. Cairns proposed to produce a dispenser unit. The matter would be discussed at a meeting of the Trade and Commerce Sub-Committee to be held on March 14.

**(B.) Pricing Sub-Committee.**  
**Issue of Price Lists.**—Mr. Thomas said the Dispensing Drug Tariff and the Prescription Proprietaries List had been published and distributed. Concerning the retail list, the printers were giving priority, no doubt, to Royal Show printing and the production of the retail list had been held up.

**Chemprice Systems.**—Mr. Thomas said that Miss Iris Fitzgerald had shown him her Chemprice Systems to assist in the pricing of N.H.S. Scripts.

It was decided to discuss this matter on a later occasion.

**(C.) Repatriation, Lodge and Hospital Dispensing.**  
**National Health Act 1953.**—Opinion from Barrister R. Elsie Mitchell.—Noted.

**Mr. G. S. Sheldon, Crow's Nest.**—Refusal by P.B. Department to pay for repeat of Cortisone prescription. Repeat dispensed on September 17, 1954 (new regulations not effective until November 1, 1954.) The secretary said this matter had been taken up by the Federal people when in Sydney.

**(D.) Industrial and Early Closing.**  
**Report on Sitting of Pharmacists (State) Conciliation Committee, March 6, 1955.**—It was stated that the Committee had suggested a conference with the union, which was set down for March 14. The matter of the Chemists' (State) Award would again come before the Conciliation Committee on April 6.

**Easter Saturday—Extra Payment.**—It was reported that at the hearing by Mr. Justice de Baun on March 10, the union's application in respect of the Chemists' (State) Award had been rejected.

The meeting terminated at 11.0 p.m.



## GUILD PRESIDENT FAREWELLED

On the evening of April 27 a dinner was given by members of the Victorian State Branch Committee of the Guild to farewell the Victorian State President, Mr. F. N. Lee, and Mrs. Lee on the eve of their departure for overseas.

Mr. and Mrs. Lee will leave on the "Orcades" on May 9 for England. They propose to visit the Continent, Canada and the United States before returning home in December.

The dinner was held at the Oriental Hotel, and was attended by most members of the State Branch Committee and their wives, also representatives of other pharmaceutical bodies and their wives.

Mr. L. Hamon, Vice-President, proposed the toast to the guests of honour, and was supported by Mr. Eric Scott. Presentations were made with wishes for "bon voyage" by Mr. Norman Keith.

Mr. Lee thanked those present for their good wishes, on behalf of himself and wife, and said he hoped whilst overseas to see something of the N.P.U. service machine in operation, especially in relation to its clearing house and insurance schemes.

A Very pleasant evening was enjoyed by all present.

## THERE'S ALWAYS A CATCH

McTavish had been in America only a few days when he made his first sortie into a supermarket. An attendant opened the door for him, another provided him with a big pushcart. Before him was an array of fruits, vegetables, breakfast foods and canned delicacies of every description. The enraptured visitor piled his cart high and headed for the exit.

There, effectively blocking his path, stood the cashier. "The devil take it!" cried McTavish, abandoning his cart. "I knew there'd be a catch in it."

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## VICTORIA

### PERSONAL and GENERAL

State  
News

Members in Victoria desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Editor (FJ 5161).

Miss Barbara Hall, of New Zealand, has been assisting Mr. B. Davis, Geelong.

Mr. B. J. Daniel has accepted a permanent position with Mr. L. W. Read, Eildon.

Mr. J. R. Coppock has accepted a permanent position on the staff of Bull & Owen, Geelong.

Mr. K. J. Harry has been appointed manager of Mr. Hanton's Pharmacy, Seaford.

Miss Joyce Kemp is leaving for a trip to Great Britain. She expects to be away for about twelve months.

During Mr. A. W. E. Gosbell's illness the Geelong U.F.S. Dispensary will be managed by Mr. S. E. Featherston.

Mr. I. R. E. Clarke has purchased the pharmacy of Miss M. Jepson at 355 Inkerman street, St. Kilda. The transfer took place on April 1.

Mrs. H. A. Taylor has opened a pharmacy at McNamara street, Macleod. Mrs. Taylor is the daughter of Mr. A. J. Barker, of Echuca.

Mrs. I. M. Penman (nee Brent) left for England in the "Strathnaver" on March 23. She expects to spend about 12 months abroad, and will visit the Continent.

Mrs. M. J. Macmillan and Mrs. N. F. Kellas will carry on in partnership a new pharmacy, to be opened at 9 Market street, Box Hill, on May 5. They will use the trading name of "Macmillan and Kellas."

Mrs. R. N. Perrin (nee Miss P. M. Bryant) has resigned her position at St. Vincent's Hospital, and has accepted an appointment with Mr. K. T. Williams, Box Hill.

Mr. B. F. Huntsman, who conducted a pharmacy at Camberwell for a number of years, was appointed president of the Churches of Christ at the annual Victorian conference on April 8. In his presidential address, Mr. Huntsman stressed the need for the spirit of Christian co-operation and said the churches might have to work more in groups.

### BUSINESS CHANGES

New pharmacies have been opened at the addresses indicated:—

Mr. K. J. Coughman, Lot 306, McIntyre road, North Sunshine.

Mr. C. V. T. Bowen, 160 Ferguson street, Williamstown.

Mr. J. E. Hunt, 659 High street, Preston.

The following pharmacies have changed hands:—

Mr. E. H. Edwards has purchased from M. Abatz, 117 Kangaroo road, Oakleigh.

Mr. I. R. E. Clarke has purchased from Miss M. Jepson, 355 Inkerman street, East St. Kilda.

Mr. M. Abatz has purchased from Estate A. L. Noye, 427 Toorak road, Burwood.

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# VITAMIN E IN MEDICINE

**BLOCK M. T.** (316 Mt. Prospect Ave., Newark 4, N.J. (VITAMIN E IN THE TREATMENT OF DISEASES OF THE SKIN. Clin. Med. 60, 31-4 (1953).

Vitamin E can relieve a variety of dermatologic conditions, hitherto considered not amenable to therapy. These include: ulcerations; varicose eczema and stasis dermatitis; collagenous disorders, especially lupus erythematosus of the chronic discoid type; malignant disorders, particularly the superficial types; necrobiosis lipoidica diabetorum; and xanthomatous conditions.

Other disorders for which vitamin E therapy is helpful are: menopausal pruritus; unhealed surgical wounds and wound infections; roentgen ray burns; granulomatous tissue; the variety of conditions producing dry, scaly skin; diabetic gangrene; and leukoplakia.

It is imperative to use large doses of vitamin E, e.g. 100 mg. orally three times a day. In some cases even larger doses are needed, e.g. 600 mg. vitamin E daily orally.

**KROHN B. G.** (Bellflower, Calif.) and **POTTENGER F. M. Jr.** (Monrovia, Calif.). ALLERGIC RHINITIS: TOCOPHEROL THERAPY. Ann. Western Med. Surg. 6, 484-7 (1952).

Six cases of allergic rhinitis in which tocopherol relieved the edema and exudation are presented. The edema and exudation returned when tocopherol was withdrawn. They disappeared again when the patients resumed taking tocopherol.

All patients took a diet consisting of 4500 calories for adults, 2500 calories for children; calories were distributed as follows: 30 to 40% fat, little or no carbohydrate, balance in protein; soybean lecithin, one teaspoon with each meal; B-complex vitamin concentrate derived from rice bran, one teaspoon daily; raw liver, one tablespoon daily; and salt mixture, one to two tablespoons daily (50% of the cations being sodium). Tocopherol dosage varied from 50 to 400 mg. daily.

The diet which these six patients followed was probably important in relieving their allergy. No attempt was made to avoid any allergens to which the patients were sensitive. The diet in itself could not relieve their allergies, but it may have helped to relieve the allergic rhinitis with the tocopherol therapy where Dam and Glaser failed.

It is supposed that vitamin E relieves this allergic rhinitis because it is one of several factors that promote normal lipide and water metabolism.

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## VICTORIA—Continued

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	I. L. M. Atkins, North Carlton.
	P. J. O'Neill, Northcote.
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J. McK. Crawford . . . . .	C. P. Wood, Box Hill.
E. De Boos . . . . .	W. B. Perry, Hughesdale.
J. Digby . . . . .	K. J. Wood, Barham, N.S.W.
W. S. Dyer . . . . .	J. Hiscock, Cobden.
Miss M. J. Edgerton . . . . .	D. L. O'Hearn, Port Melbourne
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### PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

#### Election of Office-bearers, 1955

The annual election of office-bearers of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria took place at the meeting of the Council held on April 4.

Mr. Ivan J. Thompson, the retiring President, who was unable to attend the meeting because of illness, was re-elected as President, Mr. Eric Scott was again elected Vice-President, Mr. S. J. Baird honorary treasurer, and Mrs. P. A. Crawford Honorary Librarian.

### INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION IN BOTANY

The Pharmacy Board has announced that in future candidates who have not completed entirely the work of the second year course will not be permitted to sit

for the Intermediate Examination in Botany, which is held in June.

In future it will be necessary for all candidates for the Intermediate Examination to have passed all subjects of the second year before proceeding to any part of the Intermediate Examination. A special examination in second year subjects is held each year for students who have been permitted to proceed to the third year lectures while carrying a single subject or subjects of the second year.

#### GIFT OF APPARATUS TO COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

Dispensing balances to the value of one hundred pounds were donated to the College of Pharmacy by the Ansell Rubber Co. Pty. Ltd. last month.

This equipment was formally handed over at the April meeting of the Council by Mr. Lloyd Ansell, director, and Mr. Gordon More, manager, of the company.

Mr. A. T. S. Sissons, Dean of the College, and Mr. N. C. Manning, of the Department of Pharmaceutics, said the equipment would be of the greatest value to the teaching staff.

The Vice-President (Mr. Scott) and the Honorary Treasurer (Mr. Baird), on behalf of the Council, thanked the donors, and expressed the hope that other firms would follow their example.

#### PHARMACY BOARD OF VICTORIA

##### Examination Fees Revised

The following revised scale of fees for examinations conducted by the Pharmacy Board were published in the Government Gazette on April 6, 1955:—

##### Preliminary Examination

Entrance fee . . . . .	£1 5 0
For each subject taken, a fee of . . . . .	0 12 6
Certificate of exemption . . . . .	1 5 0

##### Intermediate Examination

Single subject . . . . .	2 5 0
Two subjects . . . . .	3 7 6
Three subjects . . . . .	4 10 0
All subjects . . . . .	7 17 6

##### Final Examination

First attempt, all subjects . . . . .	9 10 0
Subsequent attempts, all subjects . . . . .	9 10 0
Single subject only . . . . .	3 2 6
Two subjects only . . . . .	5 0 0
Three subjects only . . . . .	6 5 0

#### FINAL EXAMINATION, SECTION VII. FORENSIC (WRITTEN)

A written paper in Forensic Pharmacy will be set for the first time at the Final Examination in November, 1955.

Candidates who are presenting for the Final Examination for the first time in November, 1955, will be required to pass in that subject.

The Pharmacy Board has announced that a period of grace will be allowed candidates who have previously presented themselves for the Final Examination. Candidates who have sat for the examination prior to November, 1955, and have failed or have been awarded partial passes, will not be required to take Section VII at the November examination.

The Board has, however, ruled that after the Final Examination in June, 1956, every candidate, whether holding a partial pass or not, must sit for and pass in the new subject.

#### VICTORIAN CHEMISTS' SUB-BRANCH, R.S.S.A.I.L.A.

The main topic of conversation around the pharmacies since the night of April 20 has been the Sub-Branch Anzac reunion dinner, which was held this year at the Danish Club.

And what a subject for conversation! Everyone present was unanimous that this night was the "best ever."



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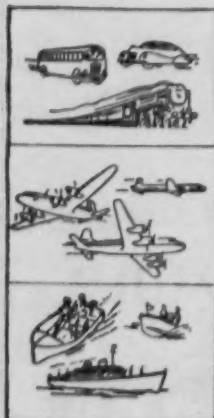
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ANDRAMINE (Junior) for Children, 12 for 3/-

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## VICTORIA—Continued

Those of you who, for various reasons, could not or would not come along will regret your absence for years.

Thanks to the efforts of Harry Henshall, the Danish Club opened its doors to us and made us very welcome. That well-known World War I identity Pat Hanna was present, and in his own inimitable manner sang us some of the songs he has made famous. Pat's version of "The Gospel According to Cricket," now brought up to date, and with a few pharmaceutical touches added for local flavour, was the hit of the evening.

We certainly have found ourselves a rendezvous for future reunion dinners, which none of you will wish to miss.

### A Reminder to Any Eligible Ex-service Pharmacists.

—If you are not a member of our sub-branch, or have dropped out over the years, get in touch with Bill Pretty and join up. We do have a good night at these dinners, and you will find that on the serious side there may be something—some problem, perhaps, in which the sub-branch may be able to assist. Contact Bill at 48 Bondi road, Bonbeach, S.15.

### SPECIFIED DRUGS

#### Additions to Schedule

The following amendments of the Schedule of Specified Drugs (2nd paragraph of the Sixth Schedule to the Poisons Act 1928) were published in the Government Gazette on April 6, 1955:—

I, the Governor of the State of Victoria in the Commonwealth of Australia, by and with the advice of the Executive Council of the said State, and on the recommendation of the said Board, do by this my Proclamation add the names of the aforesaid substances and preparations to paragraph (2) of the Sixth Schedule to the said Act by adding to the name of the substance or preparation—

"Di-isopropyl fluorophosphonate whether described as D.F.P. or any other name";

the further words—  
"and other anti-cholinesterase substances such as neostigmine, their salts, derivatives, preparations and admixtures by whatever name such substances are described";

and in the name of the substance and preparation—

"Trihexyphenidyl (3-(1-piperidyl)-1-phenyl-1-cyclohexyl-1-propanol hydrochloride) whether described as Artane or any other name",

by adding—

(a) after "Trihexyphenidyl" the expression "(benzhexol hydrochloride)",

(b) after the word "hydrochloride" the words "and other anti-parkinsonian substances", and

(c) after the word "Artane" the words "Ethopropazine, Diethazine, Procyclidine, Caramiphen, Pagitane".

and declare that the provisions of Division 2 of Part III of the Poisons Act 1928 shall apply to the aforesaid substances and preparations so added to paragraph (2) of the Sixth Schedule to the Poisons Act 1928 in the same manner as it applies to the substances and preparations included in the said paragraph (2).

The two items, as amended, will now read:

**DI-ISOPROPYL FLUOROPHOSPHONATE** whether described as D.F.P. or any other name and other anti-cholinesterase substances such as neostigmine, their salts, derivatives, preparations and admixtures by whatever name such substances are described.

**TRIHEXYPHENIDYL** (benzhexol hydrochloride) (3-(1-piperidyl)-1-phenyl-1-cyclohexyl-1-propanol hydrochloride) and other anti-parkinsonian substances whether described as Artane, Ethopropazine, Diethazine, Procyclidine, Caramiphen, Pagitane.



## DISCUSSION GROUP

### March Meeting

At the College of Pharmacy on March 15 the "Discussion Group Meeting" took the form of a general discussion on the following three topics:—

- (i) Apprenticeship Problems;
- (ii) Prescription Proprietary Card System;
- (iii) Medico-Pharmaceutical Relationships.

Very keen interest was shown in this type of meeting, and the majority of members present took part in the discussion, which brought forth many interesting ideas.

Concerning Apprenticeship Problems, it was generally agreed that while a few changes were desirable a great job was being done by the teaching body at the college and the master pharmacists to launch young students on the road to a successful career. The building of the new college would seem to be the answer to many of the existing problems.

An opinion of one of the members present at the meeting was that more advanced information was required on the Prescription Proprietaries Cards, as by the time the cards reached subscribers much of the information on them had been obtained from manufacturers' brochures. The undisputed value of the cards for information about the regulations under which the various ethicals were listed was agreed upon unanimously.

The great popularity of this type of meeting was shown by the fact that so much time was spent discussing apprenticeship problems that very little of the evening was left for the remaining topics. It was stated, however, regarding Medico Pharmaceutical Relationships that the interests of pharmacy in this sphere were maintained by Dr. B. L. Stanton, a lecturer both at the College of Pharmacy and the University in Pharmacy and Materia Medica.

At the conclusion of the meeting Mr. John Oxley, President of the Discussion Group, thanked the members present for the enthusiasm they had shown in taking part in the discussion, and said he considered that it was one of the best meetings so far held by the group.

### April Meeting

One of the most successful meetings of the Discussion Group was held at the College of Pharmacy on the evening of April 13, when Mr. H. A. Braithwaite, Ph.C., F.P.S., President of the Pharmacy Board, discussed "Recent Pharmacy Board Work."

Mr. Braithwaite first discussed the interest that had been shown recently throughout Australia concerning the unification of poisons schedules in all States. Mention was made of the National Health and Medical Research Council, a body which reports to the Commonwealth Government on the operation of regulations relating to drugs, poisons, etc. The only barrier to the unification of the law with regard to the Poisons Schedules seemed to be lack of consultation and co-operation between the various State authorities.

Under Commonwealth legislation an act known as the Therapeutic Substances Act was in operation to control the standards of drugs and medicinals under Customs Control. The control also operates on all substances used in the preparation of prescriptions dispensed under the National Health Scheme.

Mr. Braithwaite next explained that a scheme was under consideration for the preparation of a set of schedules in which any one substance will only appear in one schedule. It is thought that such a scheme may involve the use of eight schedules. Most of the States had shown interest in this scheme.

It was stated regarding standards that Australia follows the accepted standards in Great Britain. Advice about standards concerning weights and measures originates in Australia from advisory bodies, who direct

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## VICTORIA—Continued

their information to the Federal and State Governments. Mr. A. W. Callister is a representative for the Pharmacy Board on the Victorian Food Standards Committee. Mr. N. C. Manning and Mr. Callister had been carrying out a survey at the College of Pharmacy on the way every-day wear affects scales and balances.

Mr. Braithwaite mentioned the difficulty being experienced at the moment in obtaining new scales, and some forms of scales are being permitted to remain in pharmacies after being inspected by the Weights and Measures Authorities. Normally some of these sets of scales would have to be replaced.

The introduction of the fluorides into the schedules was mentioned, and these preparations intended for ingestion administration to human beings and animals are now under prescription control, and dentists have been authorised to write prescriptions for these preparations.

A few of the many interesting facts brought to the notice of the group by Mr. Braithwaite were the following:—

(i) The total ban on heroin in all States would soon be in operation. Another drug recently brought under total import ban by the Customs was Cannabis indica.

(ii) Photographic records as a means of recording scripts is being considered in dispensing departments of large hospitals and places which handle a large volume of prescriptions. The photographic record is kept on a microfilm, and then can be run through a viewer when required.

(iii) The necessity to maintain control on the antibiotic preparations such as penicillin lozenges, and the various preparations for oral and injection use. It has been found that the indiscriminate use of these sub-

stances can lead to the development of sensitivity, and when genuinely required may lose their effectiveness.

Mr. Braithwaite denied reports in the daily newspapers that chemists generally were selling many of these preparations when prescriptions for the same had not been presented.

Mr. Braithwaite concluded his address with a reference to proposals which the Board had under consideration for revision of the regulations concerning Specified Drugs.

At the end of a most interesting evening the chairman, in thanking Mr. Braithwaite, said it was a personal compliment to him that on the occasions on which Mr. Braithwaite had been guest speaker for the Discussion Group a large gathering had always attended, and had shown intense interest in all the information presented to them.

Mr. Geoff Leete seconded the remarks expressed by Mr. John Oxley, and called for the audience present to show their appreciation, which was demonstrated by generous applause.

—John S. Baker.

## PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

### Annual Meeting

#### 98th Annual Meeting

The 98th Annual Meeting of members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria was held in the large lecture room at the College of Pharmacy on March 28, 1955, at 8 p.m.

The Vice-President, Mr. Eric Scott, in the absence of the President, Mr. Ivan J. Thompson, presided over the gathering of approximately 40 members.

In opening the meeting, Mr. Scott apologised for the absence of Mr. Thompson, who unfortunately had to enter hospital on the previous evening.

**Notice of Meeting.**—The notice convening the meeting was read by the Secretary.

**Minutes of the 97th Annual Meeting.**—The minutes of the 97th Annual Meeting were taken as read, and were confirmed on the motion of Mr. E. E. Nye, seconded by Mr. E. W. Braithwaite.

**Annual Report and Financial Statements.**—It was moved by Mr. A. W. Callister, seconded by Mr. E. E. Nye, that the 98th annual report and financial statements for the year ended December 31, 1954, be received. Carried.

In moving the adoption of the annual report and financial statements, Mr. Scott said the last 12 months had been quite active. There were one or two matters in the report that he thought he should mention.

The first thing was the granting of £300,000 for the erection of a new College of Pharmacy. This was a tremendous thing for pharmacy and particularly for those who had been in the fray for some seven or eight years trying to get this money from the Government. It was estimated at first that the total cost would be £40,000, and the Council set about to gather that money. But today those plans had developed in cost to £300,000, which was well beyond the reach of pharmacy. And so the Council turned to the Government, with little success at first. Finally, however, they earmarked £300,000 for erection of a new College of Pharmacy. The contract had been approved by the Council, and as soon as the Government signed it the work would proceed.

Mr. Scott said a new building was urgently necessary, particularly to the lectorial staff, who had done such a magnificent job with the material they had. They have striven to take more than the College would hold at the earnest request of the Council and had done a splendid job; but it was unfair to the students to have

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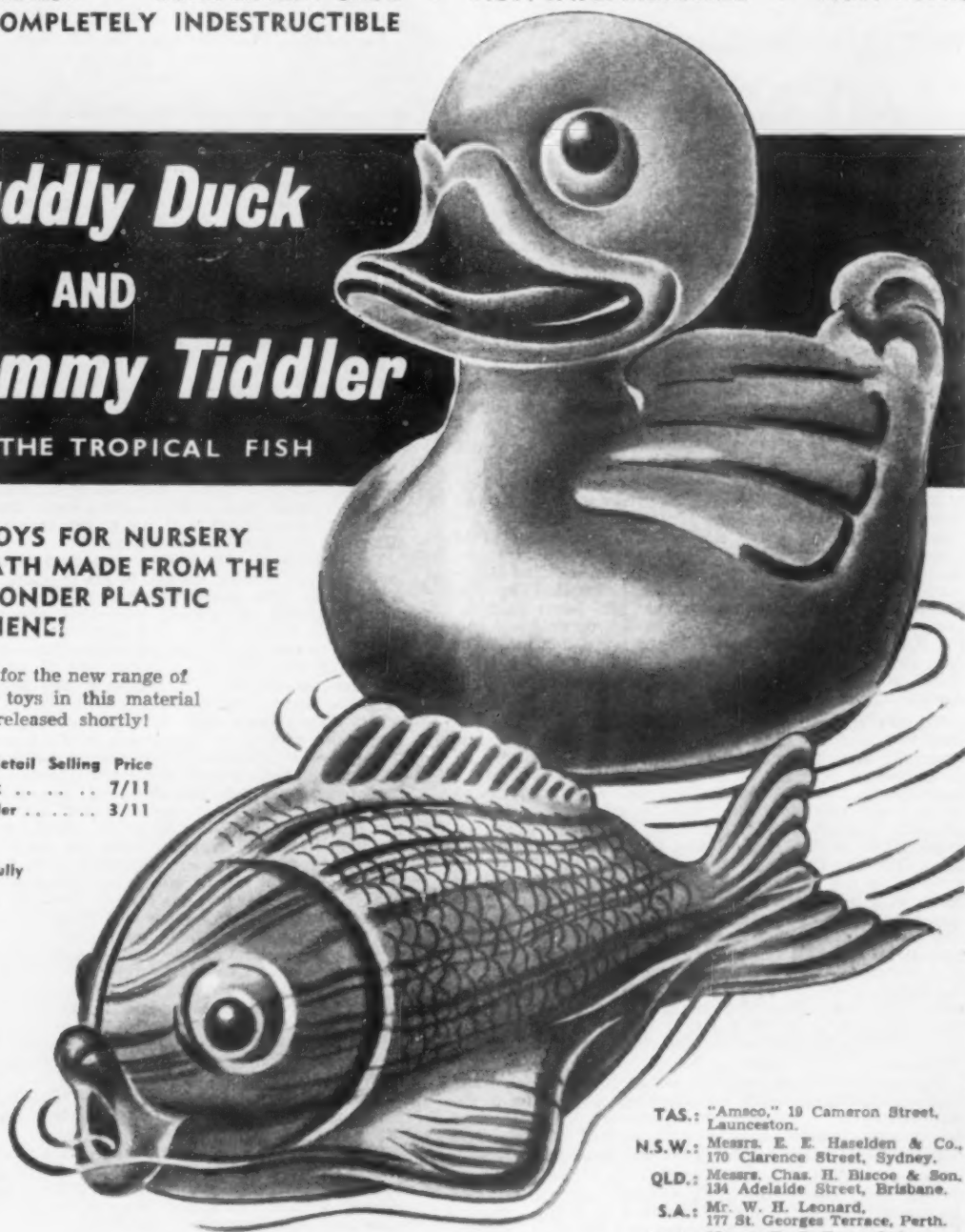
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## VICTORIA—Continued

to go through those four arduous years under such conditions. He felt sure that everyone would be thoroughly satisfied when the first stone was laid for the new building.

The Discussion Group was another matter to which he would like to give more than passing notice. The group had met regularly during the year, with an average attendance of about 100, and had discussed many topics of interest to pharmaceutical chemists. There were many pharmaceutical problems that are not discussed sufficiently, and the Council thought that if a Discussion Group could be formed these problems could be brought up and discussed. The Discussion Group was very fortunate in its Chairman, Mr. John Oxley, who had done a remarkable job. Owing to his enthusiasm it had been one of the outstanding achievements of 1954. The thanks of the Council were due to Mr. Oxley for his work on the Discussion Group.

The A.P.F. was nearing publication, and some time this year—probably in June or July—this work would be published. It promised to be the best A.P.F. to date, and would be embellished by a very sound idea of Mr. Alan Hull—a list of B.P. drugs with doses and therapeutic notes and general information. That list would accompany the A.P.F., and should be of great assistance to doctors and chemists, and should make the relationship of both groups much closer. The information relative to the drugs was compiled by Dr. Stanton. In Canberra last week Mr. Scott said he pressed strongly that the pensioner list be dropped and the A.P.F. put in its place. There were a number of difficulties, but he felt sure they should try to get the A.P.F. accepted. It would be an asset to pharmacy in Australia, he said.

Hospital dispensing was another matter of note. The National Health Scheme coming in and the hospitals assuming such a tremendous place would definitely be to the retail chemist's disadvantage. When the public hospitals took over all the Government work they looked upon it as only right that they should do everything pharmaceutical within the hospital. Strong deputations were taken to Dr. Lindell and his predecessor on the Hospitals and Charities Commission, Mr. McVilly, but they could not be shaken, and it would seem now that more and more pharmaceutical work would be done throughout the hospitals. He was of the opinion that over the years it would be a losing battle. Unfortunately, he saw this picture over the whole of Australia, and the position in some States was far worse than in Victoria. In country districts, however, there had been some progress. However, members could be assured that the Society in combination with the Guild would do everything possible to hold the hospital position much as it stood today.

Finally, Mr. Scott said he would like to thank the students for their noble contribution of £724 from the ball last year. He thought it remarkable that they could leave their studies at that stage of the year and organise a function of this kind and raise over £700.

Several other fine contributions had been received during the year. Some of these were outstanding, and he would like to thank Woods & Co., D.H.A., Henry Francis & Co., Mr. Nigel Manning and Mr. H. A. Braithwaite for donations gratefully received.

An interesting fact was the appointment of Major T. H. Gay to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel—the highest peacetime rank of any pharmaceutical chemist in the pharmaceutical service—and the congratulations of the Council go to him. They would also like to congratulate Mr. George Landers on his magnificent achievement as winner of the 2nd Kodak Travelling Scholarship.

Mr. A. D. Jackson seconded the motion for adoption.

**Discussion.**—The Chairman invited discussion on the report, and asked Mr. F. W. Johnson to tell the members something more about the A.P.F.

Mr. Johnson said the A.P.F. had reached the stage where the manuscript was almost complete and the Association had asked the printers to quote a price. There had unfortunately been delays due to illness of the editors and the committee. He felt that the thanks of the Society and all other societies were due to the members of the Editorial Committee—Dr. Byron L. Stanton, Mr. A. W. Callister, Mr. N. C. Manning, and also to Mr. E. E. Nye, Mrs. Nye and Mrs. Manning, for the stupendous amount of work they had done. Over a very long period they had endeavoured to meet at least one evening per week, and there was much work to be done in between times.

Mr. Johnson also expressed the Council's indebtedness to Mr. Alan Hull for his work in compiling the list of B.P. Drugs for distribution to doctors and chemists. The committee, he said, felt it necessary to hold up publication of this list until the new A.P.F. was published, so that reference could be made in the list to some of the A.P.F. formulae. He thought Mr. Callister might supply some further information on these matters.

Mr. Callister said that progress with the A.P.F. had been somewhat slower than anticipated. Those responsible for compilation had many duties and had been subjected to many interruptions.

The new book which they expected would be published before August would, in his opinion, be the best A.P.F. yet. The committee had received co-operation from a number of medical specialists, and there would be several new features and sections in the book.

There were a number of difficulties in regard to preparing the B.P. Dose Book and in particular the Therapeutic Notes. Dr. Stanton had rendered very valuable service in connection with this.

Mr. John Oxley said that on reading through the report he noticed a paragraph dealing with services to members. He noticed that during the year a number of foreign prescriptions had been translated for members, botanical specimens identified, dispensing problems solved by members of the staff, and also considerable use being made of the Society's library by members. He felt that these services were not very well known to the members, and he wondered if in future publications it might not be possible to have printed on the back page the fact that the library was open to members and the hours it was open, and information regarding the other services provided by the Society. That would give in black and white the services available, and would no doubt help those members who are not very conversant with how and when to obtain books, etc.

The Chairman said he would put Mr. Oxley's idea to the next meeting of the Council.

The motion for adoption of the Annual Report and Financial Statement was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

**Returning Officer's Report.**—The Secretary read the report of the Returning Officer, who was unable to attend owing to illness.

The report dealt with the re-election of four retiring members of the Council (Messrs. A. L. Hull, V. G. Morieson, E. Scott and G. H. Williams) for a further period of three years, and one auditor (Mr. R. H. Morrison) for the ensuing 12 months.

The report was formally received.

**Amendment of Articles of Association.**—The following resolution was submitted as a special resolution:—

"That the Articles of Association of the Society be amended as follows:—

- (a) In Article 14, line 2, the words 'two pounds, twelve shillings and sixpence' be deleted and the words 'three guineas' be substituted therefor.
- (b) In Article 18 (4) (f) lines 2 and 3, delete the words 'two pounds, twelve shillings and sixpence' and substitute therefor the words 'three guineas.'



# Approved Professionally

## Masse NIPPLE CREAM



### Masse NIPPLE CREAM

Contains 5-Amino acridine 0.0695% and allantoin 2% in a cream base. The base is highly emollient, preventing drying and hardening of the nipples.

### In ante and post natal prevention and treatment of cracked nipples.

Masse is invaluable in the last three months of pregnancy for the preparation of breasts for nursing. Daily massage with Masse makes the nipples and areolae soft and pliable and removes the scales that frequently cover the nipples.

Masse is odourless, tasteless and non-toxic, so that breasts need not be washed prior to nursing. It is readily absorbed and does not stain or soil clothing. Nipple shields, wax paper or muslin squares are not required.

Masse provides pleasant prophylaxis against tender, sore nipples, fissures and abrasions when cracked nipples have developed. Masse hastens healing and aids in preventing breast infection.



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SYDNEY

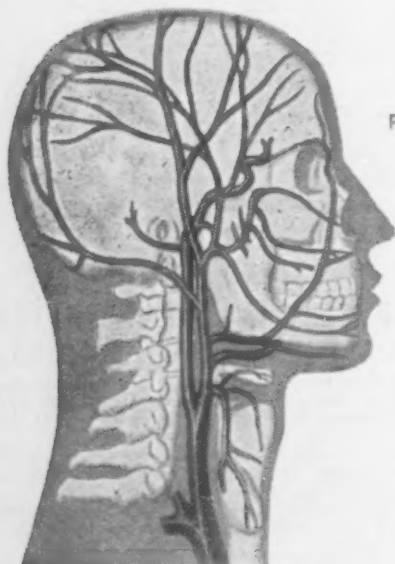
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...for the ORAL treatment of  
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**Dosage**

Two tablets at the first sign of an attack. Repeat one tablet every half an hour until relief is obtained. Maximum dosage, six tablets for any single attack and not more than 10 tablets in one week.

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AUCKLAND • WELLINGTON • CHRISTCHURCH



## VICTORIA—Continued

(c) In Article 22 delete the words 'fifteen shillings' and substitute therefor the words 'one guinea.'"

The Chairman pointed out that it was necessary for this resolution to be carried by a majority of at least 75 per cent. of members present and entitled to vote. He explained further that the effect of the amendment would be to increase the annual subscription of Members and Fellows from £2/12/6 to £3/3/- and of Apprentice Members from 15/- to £1/1/-.

There had been substantial increases in salaries, lecture fees and general expenditure. The team of demonstrators in Practical Chemistry and Pharmaceutics had been considerably strengthened, but they still had not as many demonstrators on the staff as might be wished.

Mr. Scott said also that the Council would be committed not only to payment of £6000 a year over the next 15 years, but when they moved into the Parkville College it would have to meet much heavier costs of administration.

There was no discussion on the resolution which was then put to the meeting and carried unanimously on the motion of Mr. S. J. Baird, seconded by Mr. L. Long.

**General Business.**—No general business had been notified.

Miss I. MacGillivray moved and Mr. A. D. Jackson seconded that a message of sympathy be conveyed to the President, Mr. I. J. Thompson, in his illness. Carried unanimously.

Mr. L. Long moved that a note of appreciation be sent to Mr. F. N. Pleasance, conveying regret at his non-attendance. Seconded by Mr. Braithwaite and carried with acclamation.

Two excellent films, "The Birth of a Drug," loaned by I.C.I.A.N.Z. Ltd., and a scenic film loaned by Kodak (A'asia) Pty. Ltd. were then shown to the members, and refreshments were served in the Museum.

### PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

#### Council Meeting

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria met at 360 Swanston street, Melbourne, on April 6, at 9.30 a.m.

**Present.**—Mr. E. Scott (Vice-President) in the chair, Mrs. P. A. Crawford, Messrs. S. J. Baird, A. G. Davis, L. A. Hamon, F. W. Johnson, L. Long, G. H. Williams, F. C. Kent (Secretary), and T. G. Allen (Minutes Secretary).

**Chairman.**—Mr. Scott, the Vice-President, reported that Mr. Ivan J. Thompson was unable to be present because of illness. He read a letter from Mr. Thompson, expressing regret that he was unable to be present, and thanking the members of the Council for their support of him throughout the year.

The Chair was taken by the Vice-President.

**Election of President.**—Before vacating the Chair, Mr. Scott thanked the members of the Council for their co-operation during the year when he was Acting President while Mr. Thompson was overseas. Mr. Scott then asked the Secretary to take the Chair to call for nominations for the office of President, and said he had much pleasure in nominating Mr. Thompson for a further term of office. He believed that Mr. Thompson would be able to carry on, although he might feel reluctant to tell the Council that he may not be as active as before. Mr. Thompson, he thought, could be assured of the ready support of other members of the Council. The nomination was supported by Mr. F. W. Johnson and other members, and was carried unanimously.

There being no other nomination, Mr. Thompson was declared duly elected as President for the ensuing 12 months.

**Election of Vice-President.**—Mr. Baird nominated Mr. Eric Scott for re-election as Vice-President. Mr. Scott, he said, was a most worthy occupant, and would be in a position to give strong support to Mr. Thompson. Mrs. Crawford, in supporting the nomination, said anyone who had Mr. Scott as an offside was indeed fortunate. There was no other nomination, and Mr. Scott was re-elected unanimously.

**Election of Honorary Treasurer.**—Mr. A. E. Davis nominated Mr. Baird for re-election to this office. The nomination was supported by other members of the Council, and the Chairman declared Mr. Baird re-elected as Hon. Treasurer.

**Election of Honorary Librarian.**—Mrs. P. A. Crawford was re-elected to this office.

**Visitor.**—Before proceeding, the Chairman welcomed Mr. G. Landers, winner of the second Kodak Travelling Scholarship, who would be going abroad under the terms of the scholarship in August, 1955. Mr. Landers, he said, had sought permission to attend a meeting of the Council, so that he might get an idea of how the business of the Council was conducted. Members of the Council were proud that he had been selected for the scholarship, and wished him luck.

**Correspondence.**—Formal correspondence was tabled, and the following letters were dealt with:—

From Miss Freda Smalley, thanking Council for letter of sympathy in her illness and for flowers sent to her in hospital.

To "The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy," forwarding donation of £105 for N.S.W. Flood Relief Appeal and members' donations totalling £905/14/-.

To the Superintendent of Telephones, making representations on behalf of a member for installation of a telephone at a new pharmacy in the suburbs.

To the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, advising of the award of the Kodak Travelling Scholarship to Mr. J. G. Landers, and stating that Mr. Landers wished to attend the meeting of the International Pharmaceutical Federation in London in September, 1955.

To Mr. G. R. Leake, informing him that he had been awarded the C. L. Butchers Memorial Scholarship, commencing in 1955.

To Mr. A. W. E. Gosbell, Geelong, conveying sympathy in his illness.

From a country member, submitting specimen of paspalum grass suspected of ergot infestation; requesting verification and other information. Reply forwarded by Mr. E. E. Nye.

To Mr. F. O'Brien, conveying sympathy in illness, and informing him of election as an Honorary Life Member.

To Mr. E. C. Hughes, conveying good wishes, and informing him of election as Honorary Life Member.

To the Secretary of the Guild, conveying resolution carried at last meeting concerning need for review of dispensing fees.

To Council members and to other organisations, forwarding information regarding forthcoming meeting of Section "O," to be held in Melbourne in August, 1955.

To Mrs. A. A. Landmann and Mrs. J. H. A. Henry, thanking them for gift of drug jar.

To the Victorian Branch of the Guild, advising that the revised terms and conditions submitted by it for the Scott-McGibbony scholarship had been accepted.

To Mr. and Mrs. P. D. Belcher, conveying the good wishes and congratulations of the Council on the celebration of their golden wedding.

To Mr. R. H. Borowski and Mr. E. Murton, thanking them for loan of films for screening at the 98th annual meeting.

To Mr. O. C. V. Leggo—letter of sympathy in connection with illness.

To Mr. F. N. Pleasance, Returning Officer, conveying good wishes and expressing sympathy with him in his illness.

To Mr. W. O. Harris, barrister at law, inviting him to deliver a series of lectures on Forensic Pharmacy to fourth year students in 1955.

## VICTORIA—Continued

To the Medical Secretary, B.M.A., forwarding complaint alleging unethical conduct of a medical practitioner. It was stated that the doctor concerned had told a patient to claim a rebate from a chemist on cortisone supplied on prescription because of the high margin of profit made by chemists.

Mrs. R. Goddard forwarded for the College museum an old sea captain's hypodermic set, which had come into her possession from the relatives of the late Capt. Carrick. The Council accepted the gift with thanks.

To recent successful students, inviting them to become members.

To the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain—letter of introduction on behalf of Miss Beth Homburg.

From the Dean, reporting that Professor F. H. Shaw, Professor of Physiology, University of Melbourne, had commenced his lectures to fourth year students on March 23. This series of lectures would continue until the end of Term I.

**ANZAAS Meeting in Melbourne.**—Consideration was given to arrangements for the forthcoming meeting of Section "O," A.N.Z.A.A.S., in Melbourne from August 17-24, 1955.

The Secretary reported that the Union House, University of Melbourne, had been reserved for the evening of Saturday, August 20. This was the only night during the conference period that the hall was available. The Secretary's action was confirmed, and it was resolved that a joint meeting of the social committees of the Council and Section "O" be held to go into the question of entertainment of the Interstate visitors. The Secretary said there would probably be about 12 delegates from New South Wales, two or three from South Australia, one from New Zealand, and one from Western Australia.

A recommendation was received from the Dean that the Council give consideration to enrolling six students of the College for the A.N.Z.A.A.S. meeting, and inviting them to attend. He suggested that four students be chosen from the fourth year and two from the third year; also that three of the students should be nominated by the Student Council and three by the Lectorial Board. The Dean's recommendation was adopted.

**Library.**—The Honorary Librarian (Mrs. Crawford) said that she had received a recommendation from the Dean that the following books be purchased as additions to the College Library:—

"Analysis of Drugs and Chemicals," by Norman Evers and W. Smith. London: Chas. Griffin & Co. 60/-.

"The Terpenes," Vol. I, II, III, by J. L. Simonsen. Cambridge University Press. 90/-.

"Electrolyte Solutions," by R. A. Robinson & R. H. Stokes. Butterworths Scientific Publications. 55/-.

Mrs. Crawford moved that the recommendation of the Dean be adopted. The motion was seconded by Mr. Long and carried.

**A.P.F.**—Mr. Johnson, Chairman of the A.P.F. Management Committee, reported that after investigation he was of opinion that the Society should order 5000 copies of the new edition of the A.P.F. shortly to be published. The price of the book had not yet been notified, but it was probable that the retail charge would be in the vicinity of 15/-.

**Ninety-eighth Annual Meeting.**—The Chairman submitted a brief report on this meeting. The attendance, he said, was disappointing, but the weather conditions were most unfavourable.

A suggestion had been made at the meeting that more prominence should be given to the services which the Society rendered to members. He agreed that the Society had hidden its light under a bushel, and that it should give greater publicity to its activities. Other members of the Council concurred.

Following on from this discussion, it was resolved that the practice of holding quarterly meetings with

outstanding guest speakers should be revived. The matter was left in the hands of the Executive to develop.

**College Rebuilding.**—The Secretary reported that the recommendations for amendment of the contract with the Government had gone forward to the Treasury. He had been informed that they were now awaiting the formal approval of the Premier and Treasurer. Members of the Council urged that all possible action be taken to expedite the conclusion of the matter.

**Room for Student Council.**—A request was received from the Student Council for use of a room in the College. The Secretary said the matter had been discussed with the Dean of the College, who had indicated that a small room formerly occupied by the Merchandising Section of the Guild could be placed at the disposal of the students for storage of books, etc. It was resolved that this be done.

**Pledge by Graduates.**—Mr. Long urged the Council to consider introducing a pledge to be given by all successful students on the presentation of their diplomas. The suggestion received favourable comment by some members of the Council, but the majority felt that there might not be sufficient time to give it the consideration necessary before the presentation ceremony programmed for May 11. A decision was left to the Executive.

**Presentation of Apparatus.**—At 11.30 a.m. Mr. Lloyd Ansell, a director of the Ansell Rubber Co. Pty. Ltd., and Mr. Gordon More, general manager of the company, attended the meeting in company with Mr. N. C. Manning, Lecturer in Pharmaceutics, and Mr. A. T. S. Sissons, Dean of the College. Mr. Sissons introduced the visitors, and said that the object of the visit was to donate equipment consisting of dispensing balances of a value of about £100.

The Chairman, on behalf of the Council, thanked Mr. Ansell and Mr. More for the generous gift. The Council welcomed such contributions, he said, but did not receive enough of them. They were delighted to see firms taking note of the Council's work and student activities to the extent of dipping into their cheque books and making a contribution of money or equipment. The equipment presented would be put to very good use. Mr. Baird, Honorary Treasurer, said he was happy to support Mr. Scott's remarks. The Council was always glad to receive such donations, and was always very short of money. Mr. Manning in his department and Mr. Sissons in the Chemistry Department were always thrilled to receive first-class equipment for use in the College. Undoubtedly it made the teaching of students easier and more effective.

Mr. Manning, speaking as a member of the Pharmaceutics Department, said some of the equipment at present in use in the College was old. These new balances would be very welcome. To acquire new and accurate equipment was good from the teaching point of view and good from the point of view of pharmacy as a whole.

Mr. Ansell said the gift was the outcome of a suggestion made by Mr. Manning that the Chemists' Golf Club should perhaps interest itself in the matter of equipment for the College. He and Mr. More had taken up the suggestion, and the present gift was the result. He did not know whether this was a precedent or whether it was a donation a little unusual to the College. He hoped, however, it might establish a precedent, and the College would get other people who derived some income from members of the profession to do likewise. He thanked the Council for its expression of appreciation.

Mr. More said he was delighted at the opportunity of supporting Mr. Ansell's remarks. Like Mr. Ansell, he was aware of the fact that the gift could not be otherwise but helpful. He hoped that other firms perhaps more closely associated with pharmacy might see their way fit to make similar donations. The visitors then retired.

**Appeal by Student.**—An appeal for reconsideration of case was received from a student who had been noti-



## VICTORIA—Continued

fied that her course at the College had been terminated. Since the last meeting of the Council the student had interviewed the Dean, and on the suggestion of the Council. The Dean's report on this interview was considered at some length, after which it was resolved that the student be advised that she could not be readmitted to lectures in 1955, but that she was at liberty to submit a further application at the end of the year.

**Complaint Against Member.**—A complaint was received from the Housewives' Association concerning a city chemist. It was alleged that goods supplied had been removed from the manufacturers' original packaging, and that a brand other than that asked for had been supplied. The member had been asked to submit a reply in writing, but up to the present this had not been received. A discussion took place as to whether this was a matter which should be handled by the Council or by the State Branch Committee of the Guild. A member said it involved both bodies because it related to the ethics of business.

The Chairman said he understood that the manufacturers of the articles concerned were taking some action. After further discussion it was decided that a copy of the correspondence be forwarded to the Guild.

The meeting terminated at 12.12 p.m.

### THE P.D.L.

#### Directors' Meeting

The 370th meeting of the Directors of Pharmaceutical Defence Ltd. was held at 24 St. Francis street, Melbourne, on April 20, at 9.40 a.m.

**Present.**—Mr. E. W. Braithwaite (in the Chair), Messrs. I. H. Barnes, N. C. Cossar, F. N. Pleasance, C. C. Wallis, B. L. Warner and the Secretary.

**Publicity.**—The Secretary said he had received word from Mr. Cornell that he proposed to include in his circular, sent weekly to chemists in his area, a brief statement in reference to insurances available through P.D.L. The Directors commended Mr. Cornell's action.

Members commented favourably upon the half-page advertisement published in the March issue of 'The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy,' and it was resolved that this announcement be repeated in the April and May issues.

**Correspondence.**—To the members of the Federal Council of P.D.L., conveying the recommendation of the Directors that a donation of £500 be made from the Special Reserve Fund accounts towards the fund being raised through 'The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy' for the relief of chemists who had suffered in the recent devastating floods in New South Wales. All members of the Federal Council had given their assent. Mr. H. D. B. Cox (N.S.W.), in returning his voting paper, had intimated that the members of the N.S.W. Local Board were heartily in accord with his signing affirmatively the form of postal vote, and he had added, 'I should like to express my sincere personal appreciation of the action of the Directors in this matter.'

Several other letters were read and dealt with and the correspondence was received.

**New Members Elected.**—Mr. I. R. E. Clarke, St. Kilda; Mrs. H. A. Taylor, McLeod; Messrs. K. G. Walton, North Balwyn; and H. W. Wiltshire, Mentone.

**Journal Report.**—Mr. Cossar reported on business dealt with at the meeting of the Board of Management of the Journal held on April 14. Guest editorials had been promised by a number of special contributors.

**Legal Advice.**—A member reported a staff difficulty because of his apprentice having been apprehended in the pharmacy by members of the provost corps executing a court order sentencing the apprentice to 39 days in camp and a fine of £3 for failure to attend in accord-

ance with a court summons.—The Solicitor advised that there was a right of appeal, but it must go before the magistrate who heard the case. It would be in the nature of an application for rehearing—a right that existed where a person summoned to court did not appear and had been convicted in absentia. However, it was pointed out that by the time the legal processes had been satisfied the probability was that the period of 39 days would have been served.

Two other legal queries had been handled during the month.

**Veterinary Case.**—The Secretary reported that one of the Solicitors had been informed of the Directors' desire that he should take over the handling of the case being brought under the Veterinary Surgeons' Act against a country member. Latest advice was that the case would be heard on May 3.

**W.A. Case.**—The Branch Secretary in Western Australia forwarded a request by a member that P.D.L. should provide legal representation at an inquest which he had been summoned to attend, following the death of an infant. The circumstances were that after a baby had swallowed some sheep dip a doctor telephoned the member for certain drugs to use as an antidote. The doctor was not present when the antidote was given (undiluted) by a nurse at the hospital. The member was not instructed to alter the strength of the solutions, and he was not informed by the doctor how the antidote was to be used. The W.A. Branch Secretary had been authorised to engage legal representation to watch the member's interest at the inquest.

**Claims.**—Reports were presented on two cases, neither of which had developed beyond the stage reported at the March meeting.

**Financial.**—The Honorary Treasurer presented the monthly financial statement and accounts totalling £819/15/- (including Floods Fund donation of £500 on behalf of the Federal Council) were passed for payment.

The meeting closed at 1.10 p.m.

### THE GUILD

#### S.B.C. Meeting

The State Branch Committee of the Victorian Branch of the Guild met at 18-22 St. Francis street, Melbourne, on April 5, at 8 p.m.

**Present.**—Mr. F. N. Lee (President and Chairman), Messrs. N. F. Keith, L. Hamon, J. W. D. Crowley, E. Scott, W. J. Langtry, J. J. Cocking, F. L. Flint, F. H. Bedford, A. K. Lloyd, A. E. Moore, J. Gosstray, I. R. Keelan, F. J. Gregory, H. V. Gear, A. O. C. Blake, A. H. Riddiford, W. R. Iliffe, and the Secretary and Assistant Secretary.

**Guild House Opening.**—It was resolved that arrangements be made to cater for 100 persons.

**Max Factor.**—It was decided, on the motion of Mr. Moore, seconded by Mr. Scott, that Max Factor be approached with a view to providing better representation, also better availability of display material.

**Sub-District of Seymour.**—Mr. Hamon moved that a Sub-District of No. 18 District be formed at Seymour, with Mr. J. W. Pollock, of Alexandra, as secretary. This was seconded by Mr. Iliffe and carried.

It was also agreed, on the suggestion of Mr. Gregory, that a representative of the sub-district be invited to State Branch Committee Meetings as an observer.

It was also decided that Elmore be included in No. 18 District.

**Pricing Report.**—The Pricing Report was presented by the Chairman of the Pricing Committee, Mr. N. F. Keith, and was subsequently adopted by the S.B.C. Arising out of the report certain decisions were made under the following headings:

**Dispensing Times.**—Authority was given for the Pricing Committee to take means to obtain the times



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The Ointment—in 2-oz. tubes  
The Powder—in 3-oz. sprinkler drums

# INDEX

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## VICTORIA—Continued

for dispensing if the response to circulars is unsatisfactory.

**Drugs and Chemicals Price List.** — It was decided, on the motion of Mr. Scott, seconded by Mr. Gregory, that the Pricing Committee investigate the retail prices of small quantities of drugs and chemicals shown in this section of the price list.

**Retail Margins.** — It was agreed that the Pricing Committee show on the weekly alteration and addition sheets the margins on new lines if they are below those required, and notify the Merchandising Department accordingly.

A further motion was carried, that Federal Office be requested to arrange a meeting of Pricing Officers of all States to discuss the matter of margins.

**Federal Report.** — The Federal Report, presented by the Federal President, Mr. E. Scott, was received. Mr. Scott added that the response of members to the circular regarding the "Kleenex" campaign was amazing. Arising out of discussion of the Federal report, the following motion was carried—

**Margin on Calf Lymph.**—Moved by Mr. Gregory and seconded by Mr. Scott that the Health Department be approached through Federal Office, to have the margin increased, as the item cannot be kept in stock.

**New Members Elected.** — Mr. J. E. Hunt, Preston; Mr. J. E. Delzoppo, Neerim South; Mrs. W. L. Schwartz, Stawell; Mrs. H. A. Taylor, MacLeod; Mr. I. R. E. Clarke, East St. Kilda; Miss L. M. Sumner, Ballarat.

**Re-entered.** — Mr. E. H. Edwards, Oakleigh; N. J. A. Hobbs & Son, Kilmore.

**Partnership.** — Mr. J. C. Harvey, 498 Victoria street, North Melbourne, has taken into partnership Mr. J. M. Byrne.

### District Reports.

**No. 7—Holiday Rosters.** — Mr. Langtry enlarged on the District's dissatisfaction with receiving excessive work from other Districts on holidays and the Executive was asked to pursue the organisation of Districts which are badly rostered on holidays.

**No. 18—Nestles' Deliveries.** — It was decided to adopt the remit from No. 18 District that Nestles' be approached with regard to the slow deliveries of Nestogen and Lactogen when required urgently.

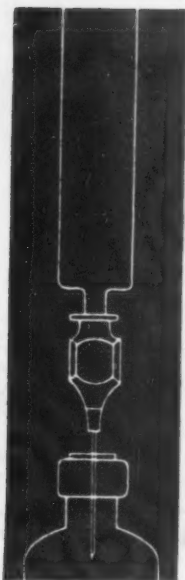
**Annual Meeting.** — It was agreed that the 1955 annual meeting be held on Monday, August 29.

**General Business.** — Mr. Lee welcomed back to the meeting Mr. Iliffe, who has been on leave of absence. The chairman also thanked Mr. Gosstray for his attendance during Mr. Iliffe's absence.

The meeting closed at midnight.

## SALE OF MEDICINES IN PANAMA

Political events in Panama have not curbed Government activity with respect to the continued regulation of the pharmaceutical trade in that country. To encourage and protect their local industries from competition, and to safeguard public health—and improve revenue—this republic has again amended its 15-section Law No. 31, governing the sale of medicaments. While any agent, distributor or other intermediary could until recently have represented a foreign manufacturer for the purpose of registration of his products, this process must now be handled by a Panamanian lawyer. According to the provisions of revised laws in many other Central American republics, it has become possible for some local businesses to benefit commercially from these amendments.—"The British and Overseas Pharmacist."



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in the treatment of non-tuberculous Gram-negative urinary tract infections; penicillin-resistant gonorrheal infections; brucellosis with bacteraemia; peritonitis; other infections due to Gram-negative bacteria . . . and tuberculosis.

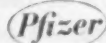


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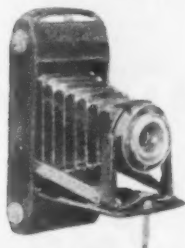
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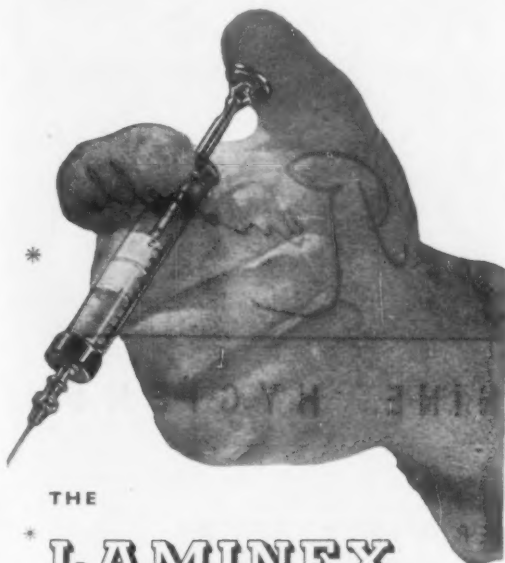
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*The swing to BATH SIZE goes on and on!*

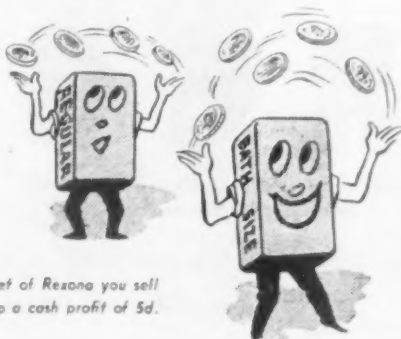
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**20**

**YEARS**

**PROGRESS**

*Gives confidence in*

**TODAYS TESTED FORMULA**

CONCENTRATION	SPERM-motilities	
	CONTROL	EXPERIMENTAL
S	Before dilution	3
	After dilution	2+
$\frac{S}{2}$	Before dilution	3
	After dilution	3
$\frac{S}{4}$	Before dilution	3
	After dilution	2+
$\frac{S}{8}$	Before dilution	3
	After dilution	3
$\frac{S}{16}$	Before dilution	3
	After dilution	3

TESTS HAVE PROVED  
CONCLUSIVELY THAT  
UNDER NORMAL CONDITIONS  
ALL SPERMATOZOA ARE  
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**ONE-THIRD**

OF A NORMAL APPLICATION

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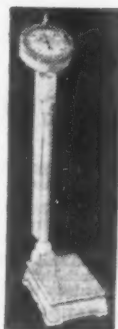
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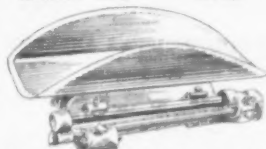
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